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FOR

THE YEAR 1889-90.

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From

T. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, ESQ., C.S.,

COMMISSIONER, HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

To

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

HYDERABAD.

Dated Amraoti, 29th July 1890.

SIR,

The Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1889-90, submitted with this letter, has been prepared by Mr. Arthur Barrett of the Bombay Educational Department, who was appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction during the absence on furlough of Rao Bahadur Shriram Jatar, the permanent incumbent.

2. The total number of schools has increased during the year under report by 52 and of scholars by 1,305, and the percentage of scholars to population of school-going age stands at 21·88 for boys and at ·87 for girls. This percentage, which is slightly better than that of last year, is based on the calculation made by the Education Commission, and compares not unfavourably with the results in Bombay and the Central Provinces. Thus in Bombay, according to the same reckoning, the percentage for boys is about 28 and for girls 3, while in the Central Provinces the percentage for boys is only 12. The chief increase in the number of schools is in public schools of the primary class under private management; the number of these schools increased by 33, and the number of their scholars by 506. There is no change in the number of municipal schools. The number of high and middle schools also remains the same, but there is an apparent decrease of 93 in the number of boys in middle schools. It is explained that this is due to the separation of the primary branch of the Yeotmal middle school and the transfer of the boys to the list of primary school boys. The decrease is only nominal, because a large number of the boys who are entered as pupils in middle schools are studying in the primary branch of those schools, and are, for practical purposes, primary school boys. Thus the total number of boys in secondary schools (Government high and middle) is shown to be 4,514, and the number of these in the upper and lower primary stages is 2,264 (boys) In distribution of schools and scholars, the districts of Akola and Ellichpur stand first and Wun is last. It appears to me that this district and Basim require the special attention of the Education Department. The total number of schools—public and private—in Basim is 148 and in Wun 111, giving an average of 19·9 square miles to every school in Basim and of 35·1 square miles to every school in Wun. The percentage of scholars to school-going population is 15·1 in Basim and only 12·2 in Wun compared with a provincial percentage of 21·7. The provincial average is 15·6 square miles to every school, but the information which would be useful, and which the table in paragraph 5 does not give, is the number of villages in each district in which there is a school and the average area served by each school.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT

3. The total income of the department shows a decrease of Rs. 10,653, due apparently to some different plan of crediting receipts from the educational cess, for the income of the year under this head is shown at Rs. 3,220-6-7, against Rs. 1,02,587-6-5 in the preceding year. Municipal contributions are less by Rs. 558 and popular contributions by Rs. 4,448, spread over all districts—a decrease of which no adequate explanation is given, but I notice that in Wun the difference is nearly accounted for by a single subscription of Rs 1,000 given by the Izaradar of Saoti; deducting this subscription, the total for 1888-89 stands at Rs. 496, against Rs. 437 in the year under report. Though I regret the falling-off in popular subscriptions, I do not at all incline to the suggestion that tahsildars should use their influence where people are found backward with their contributions. Three municipalities have diminished their contribution to education. Of these, the Akola municipality is accumulating money to meet the cost of water-works, but its expenditure on education considerably exceeds the amount of the old police charges, from which the municipality has been relieved. Of the other two, the Municipal Committee of Akot are saving money for a drainage scheme, but in Ellichpur I know of no sufficient reason for the reduction.

The total expenditure of the year shows a net diminution of Rs. 16,376, mainly under buildings. The budget grant under educational cess for original works was Rs. 51,500, but only Rs. 26,463 were spent; and the total expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 44,436, against Rs. 60,450 in the preceding year. Some explanation of these figures should have been given. Of the total expenditure 18·41 per cent. was spent on secondary education, 40·7 per cent. on primary schools for boys and 1·7 on primary schools for girls, and 4·1 on grants-in-aid to public schools under private management.

4. Mr. Barrett's own inspection tour included portions of every district, and in the course of it he visited 180 schools of all kinds, taking in 21 out of the total number of 24 middle schools. This tour was sufficiently comprehensive, and the record of the Educational Inspector, Mr. Mahajani; of the Deputy Inspector of Ellichpur, Mr. K. B. Palekar; and of the Sub-Deputy Inspector of Akola and Amraoti, Mr. Balwant Vishnu, is also satisfactory Mr. Bhat, the Deputy Inspector of Amraoti, has not satisfied the Director as regards quantity of work done, but his examination of the work of Government schoolmasters eligible for bonuses is described as strict and searching.

Visits to schools by Deputy Commissioners were more frequent than in the preceding year, and Mr. Hare in Akola has shown special interest, but there is still room for improvement. The number of visits paid by school committees shows a very satisfactory increase, namely, 1,051, against 784 in the preceding year; the results in Akola and Ellichpur are particularly good. As regards the value of the work done by these committees opinions differ, but are on the whole more favourable than last year. And I hope that the district boards, to which larger functions in connection with primary schools are about to be entrusted, will justify the confidence placed in them. A great deal will depend upon the countenance and support afforded by district officers.

5. The total annual cost of educating a pupil in the Amraoti high school is Rs. 58-15-3 and in Akola Rs. 78-10-1, and the cost to provincial revenues respectively Rs. 44-6-4 and Rs. 64. In the middle schools the total annual cost is Rs. 14-7-9 per pupil, of which Rs. 11 0-4 fall upon Government. These rates appear to me high, but it is difficult to find a standard of comparison for them. In the Central Provinces the total annual cost of a pupil in a departmental secondary school is only Rs. 28-7-4, and the cost to Government Rs. 14-5-7; but I am not sure that the secondary school of the Central Provinces corresponds either with the high schools or with the middle schools in Berar.

The results of the examination in the high schools are satisfactory so far as regards Matriculation and the top standards, but the Director's remarks about the results in the lower standards indicate that the attention of the teach-

ing staff is concentrated on the higher classes, and that none of the prizes awarded were really deserved. The matter must be looked into, and a point for inquiry is, whether the examinations for admission to the high school course are sufficiently searching and strict. In this connection the statistics in paragraph 33 and Mr Barrett's general remarks in paragraph 34 deserve attention. Out of 97 new pupils admitted to the two high schools, no less than 43 came from the Anglo-Vernacular schools in Amraoti and Akola, leaving 54 to be distributed among the remaining 22 Anglo-Vernacular schools in the province. The question of providing additional accommodation in the Akola high school and the continuance of the special class in certain Anglo-Vernacular and primary schools are being separately dealt with.

6. After deducting the apparent increases in Akola and Wun explained in paragraph 36 of the report, the general result appears to be that primary schools stand in about the same position as in the preceding year. The table in paragraph 37 supplies certain information so far as primary schools are concerned in respect to the proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and upwards. The fact that there is no school of any kind in 637 villages out of a total of 1,391 with a population of 500 and upwards shows how much still requires to be done in the planting out of primary schools. I think the Director should be called upon to prepare a working plan to cover a series of years showing the requirements and the resources of each district, so that the district board may be able to arrange some system of supplying local wants, and that the supervising authorities may be able to examine and check the progress made year by year. I do not know how the figures in the new column added to the table in paragraph 37 in pursuance of paragraph 8 of the Resident's review of last year's report have been arrived at. Do these figures mean that there is no village in Basim and Wun having no school of its own distant more than 5½ miles from a village having a school, or that the comparison is limited to towns and villages having a population of 500 and upwards? I think it would be better to show the average number of square miles to each village having a school.

The total expenditure on primary schools amounted to Rs. 1,82,610-3-6, which is somewhat less than last year. The total annual cost per pupil is Rs. 7-2-5, of which Rs. 3-2-11 fall on provincial revenues. These results are higher than those of last year (Rs. 6-5-11 and Rs. 2-10-11), and Mr. Barrett is mistaken in saying that "both the total cost and the cost to provincial revenues of educating each pupil has considerably fallen." In the departmental primary schools in the Central Provinces the total cost is Rs. 5-3-7, and the cost to Government Rs. 2-4-3.

I note with satisfaction that the indigenous schools have done well, and that in Mr. Barrett's opinion the movement for private teaching is unquestionably gaining ground. The total number of indigenous schools on 31st March last was 529, the number of pupils examined was 6,065, and the amount of grants earned was Rs. 11,185-6-8.

7. There is not much variation during the past five years in the proportion of Brahmins and Kunbis who attend the Government schools; but there is a steady increase in the number of low-caste boys and of Muhammadans. The percentages of pupils compare as follow with the percentages of the different classes to the total population of the province :—

			Percentage of pupils.	Percentage of total population
Brahmins	...	...	14·3	2·4
Kunbis	...	...	24·2	31·2
Low castes	...	...	4·01	11 5
Other Hindus	...	...	40·8	41·5
Muhammadans	...	...	16·2	7·

And of the total number of pupils in Government schools, 16,487 are classed as cess-payers and 20,211 as non-cess-payers In the year under report, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 4,20,000 on education Rs. 2,46,800 was defrayed from provincial revenues, and Rs. 1,08,000 from the educational cess But the provincial revenues of Berar are mainly derived from the assessment on the land, and as the grant from provincial revenues and the receipts of the educational cess both come from one and the same source, the division of pupils into cess-payers and non-cess-payers does not really indicate the distinction which the separation of the two classes implies. It comes to this that about three-fourths of the total expenditure upon education in Berar falls upon the land.

8. The statistics of girls' schools show an increase under every head, namely, in the number of schools and scholars, in the average attendance, and in the receipts from fees. The increase in scholars occurs among Brahmin girls; 189 attended Government schools and 73 municipal schools compared with 140 and 65 in the preceding year. There is a considerable increase in the number of passes, and for the first time girls have passed by the sixth standard.

As regards "special classes" it appears to me very doubtful whether the monthly grant of Rs 65 paid to the Anglican school at Yeotmal should be continued. In Muhammadan education there is not much to choose between the results of the year under report and those of the proceding year, but such difference as exists is in favour of the year of report. Ellichpur is a town with a large Muhammadan population, and the opening of an Anglo-Urdu school will, I hope, be appreciated by Muhammadan families. The question of the education of the low castes, discussed in paragraph 71 of Mr. Barrett's report, is a very difficult one to deal with practically. The principle that the Government schools are open to all pupils alike, irrespective of caste, is probably not disputed in the abstract, but Mr. Barrett's report shows what the practice really is. I agree with the opinion which has been expressed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, that it is impossible to run counter to the feelings of the people in a matter of this kind, and that we must wait until caste prejudices are weaker. But I should like to see the experiment tried in one or two selected localities of a special school for low caste boys.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

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No. 643 of 1890-91.

From

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

To

The COMMISSIONER,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dated Akola, 12th June 1890.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1889-90.

I.—General and Statistical Summary of the Year's Operations.

Schools and scholars.

2. The following is a comparative statement of schools and scholars for the past two years :—

Year.	Area in square miles.	Towns and villages.	Population.	No. of institutions.			No. of scholars.			Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.	
				For Boys.	For girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
1888-89.	17,711	5,585	Males 1,380,492	1,089	42	1,131	44,072	1,624	45,696	21·28	·83
1889-90.			Females 1,292,181	1,138	45	1,183	45,311	1,690	47,001	21·88	·87
			Difference ...	+49	+3	+52	+1,239	+66	+1,305	+·6	+·4

Schools for boys have increased by 49, and for girls by 3.

The number of boys attending schools has been increased by 1,239, and the number of girls at school has increased by 66, being a total increase of 1,305 in the number of boys and girls taken together.

The percentage of scholars to population of school-going age is based on the calculation of the Education Commission. The figures for the year under report show a slight increase in the percentage both of boys and girls under instruction.

Public and private schools with scholars.

3. The next table compares the number of public and private schools and of scholars attending them on the 31st March last with the numbers on the corresponding day of the previous year:—

Year	Public Schools.										Private institutions.		Total.	
	Under public management.				Under private management.				Total					
	Government schools.		Municipal schools.		Aided		Unaided.				No of schools	No of scholars	No of schools	No scholars
	No. of schools	No. of scholars	No of schools	No of scholars	No of schools	No of scholars	No. of schools	No. of scholars	No of schools	No. of scholars				
1888-89	603	33,738	22	2,438	397	8,209	97	1,101	1,119	45,486	12	210	1,131	45,696
1889-90	611	34,382	22	2,392	430	8,715	106	1,334	1,169	46,823	14	178	1,183	47,001
Difference	+8	+644		—46	+33	+506	+9	+233	+50	+1,337	+2	—32	+52	+1,305

The number of Government schools has increased by 8, and the number of scholars in these schools has increased by 644. The number of municipal schools remains unchanged, but there is a decrease of 46 in the number of pupils attending them. The number of aided schools has increased by 33 and of their scholars by 506. The number of unaided schools has increased by 9 and of their scholars by 233. The percentage of schools under private management which succeeded in gaining grants for proficiency or for regular attendance is practically the same as that of last year.

The total increase in the number of public schools is 50 and of the scholars attending them 1,337.

There is an increase of 2 in the number of private institutions, but a decrease of 32 in the number of their pupils.

Schools of different classes.

4. The next table shows the number of different classes of schools and scholars on the 31st of March last and on the same day in the previous year:—

Description of schools				No. of schools.		No. of scholars.	
				1888-89.	1889-90	1888-89	1889-90.
School Education—General.							
Public Institutions.	Secondary..	Government High	Boys	2	2	343	356
		Do. Middle	Boys	24	24	4,251	4,158
	Primary ..	Government	Boys	545	550	28,052	28,689
			Girls	31	34	994	1,087
		Municipal	Boys	16	16	2,153	2,104
			Girls	6	6	285	288
		Aided	Boys	393	425	8,140	8,609
			Girls	4	5	69	106
		Unaided	Boys	96	106	1,071	1,334
			Girls	1	...	30	
Private Institutions.	Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit)		Boys	8	7	147	85
	Elementary		Boys	4	7	63	93
School Education—Special.							
Training Schools for masters				1	1	98	*92
			Total	1,131	1,183	45,696	47,001

* This includes 16 pupil teachers who are being trained for masterships in the different districts.

The number of high and middle schools remains the same, Argaum Anglo-Marathi school having been closed and Ellichpur City Anglo-Urdu school having been opened; but there is an increase of 13 in the number of boys attending high schools, and a decrease of 93 in the number of boys in middle schools. This decrease is mainly owing to the separation of the primary branch of the Yeotmal Anglo-Vernacular school, the boys of this branch being transferred to the list of primary school boys. It is noticeable that the increase (13) in the number of boys attending high schools is exactly the same as that of last year.

In primary Government schools for boys there is an increase of 5 in the number of schools and of 637 in the number of pupils. Government primary girls' schools show an increase of 3, 4 having been opened and 1 closed, and the pupils have increased by 93, being an increase of 31 girls to each additional school.

Municipal primary schools show no increase or decrease either in the number of boys or of girls' schools, but there is a decrease of 49 in the number of boys attending these schools and an increase of 3 in the number of girls.

Primary aided boys' schools have increased by 32, and girls' by 1. The number of boys attending these schools has increased by 469, and of girls by 37. Unaided boys' schools have increased by 10, and the one unaided girls' school which appeared on the list last year disappears from this year's table.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to districts.

5. The following table shows the number of schools for boys in each of the six districts, the average number of square miles to every school, and the proportion of male pupils to the male population of school-going age calculated on the figures given in the Berar Census Report:—

District	Area in square miles	Male population	No. of schools for boys. Public institutions. Departmental	Municipal Board.	Under private management	Private institutions. Advanced teaching	Elementary teaching	Total.	No. of boys in Public institutions. Departmental	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Private institutions. Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching	Total.	Average No of square miles to every school.	Percentage of scholars to population of school going age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Akola	2,660	3,08,046	157	6	112	3		278	9,058	855	2,135	41		12,089	9·5	26 1
Buldana	2,804	2,25,243	103		105		5	213	6,078		1,938	...	71	8,087	13·1	23·9
Do. excluding Mehkar	[1,799]	[1,58,073]	[82]	[ ]	[78]	[ ]	[5]	[165]	[4,752]	[ ]	[1,658]	[ ]	[71]	[6,481]	[10·9]	[27·3]
Basim	2,958	1,85,071	56		92			148	2,948		1,251			4,194	19 9	1 5·1
Amraoti	2,759	2,98,051	117	4	121			242	7,300	672	2,600	.		10,572	11·4	23 6
Wun ...	3 907	2,01,491	57		52		2	111	2,905		781		22	3,708	35·1	12 2
Ellichpur	2,623	1,64,590	84	6	49	4		143	4,574	577	1,238	44		6,433	18·3	26·3
Do. excluding Melghat	[974]	[1,40,373]	[89]	[6]	[49]	[4]	[ ]	[142]	[4,548]	[577]	[1,238]	[44]	[ ]	[6,407]	[6 8]	[30·4]
Total	17,711	13,80,492	574	16	531	7	7	1,135	32,858	2,104	9,943	85	93	45,083	15·6	21 7

Akola shows the largest number of schools as well as the smallest average number of square miles to every school, unless we exclude Melghat in estimating the ratio for Ellichpur. If however, on account of its wild uncultivated character, Melghat be excluded from the area of Ellichpur, then that district shows the smallest average number of square miles to each school The percentage of scholars to population of school-going age is greater in Ellichpur than in any other district even if Melghat be not excluded. It exceeds Akola, however, by a very slight proportion, the percentage in Akola being 26·1 and in Ellichpur 26·3.

There is an increase in the number of schools as well as in the aggregate number of boys attending them in each district except Amraoti, where there is a slight falling-off. There is an aggregate increase of 47 schools in all the districts and of 810 pupils There is a decrease in the average number of square miles to every school in each district, with the exception again of Amraoti, where there is a very small fractional increase.

The decrease on the aggregate is appreciable, the ratio this year being 15·6 as compared with 16·2 last year.

There is a very slight increase in the percentage of scholars to population of school-going age in each district, except Amraoti. The average proportion for all the districts has also slightly increased, the ratio this year being 21·7 against 21·3 last year.

The income of the department.

6. The income of the department from all sources during the year under report is compared with the income in the previous year in the following statement :—

			Rs. a. p	Rs a. p
Provincial revenues ...	1888-89...	...		2,49,866 9 11
	1889-90...	...		2,68,800 10 0
Revenues from local sources. Educational cess receipts...	1888-89...	1,02,587	6 5	
	1889-90...	3,220	6 7	
Fees realized in high and middle schools ...	18 8-89...	18,720	6 0	
	1889-90...	18,930	0 9	
Fees realized in primary schools	1888-89...	34,817	4 9	
	1889-90...	35,448	6 9	
Grants from town fund ...	1888-89...	1,697	1 0	
	1889-90...	1,731	2 6	
Municipal contributions...	1888-89...	13,242	1 10	
	1889-90...	12,684	15 9	
Popular contributions ...	1888-89...	7,335	9 0	
	1889-90...	2,887	4 0	
	1888-89...	...		1,78,399 13 0
	1889-90...	...		74,902 4 4
Total ...	1888-89...	...		4,28,266 6 11
	1889-90...	...		3,43,702 14 4

The total income of the year was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 84, 563, which noticeable decrease is principally owing to the much smaller amount of collections on account of Educational Cess Fund shown this year than in the year preceding.

There is an increase in the receipts from Town Fund and from fees both of secondary and primary schools, but the other sources of income show a decrease.

Receipts from the Educational Cess.

7. The following statement shows the demand on account of the Educational Cess and the actual receipts for the last two years :—

		Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Demand ..	1888-89	17,814 5 6	15,780 12 1	9,945 10 6	24,710 8 6	8,921 14 6	14,783 12 9	1,01,975 0 8
	1889 90	27,812 2 2	15,781 0 11	9,941 11 3	24,807 0 0	8,946 2 8	14,773 9 3	1,02,061 10 3
Actual receipts	1888 89	27,433 15 1	16,041 6 2	9,793 10 3	25,408 0 3	9,117 14 10	14,702 7 0	1,02,587 6 5
	1889-90	502 7 2	325 8 9		464 6 6	1,119 13 5	808 2 9	3,220 6 7

Demand has increased to the extent of Rs. 86 only. The actual receipts as taken from the figures furnished by the Comptroller amount to Rs. 3,220 as against Rs. 1,02,587 in the preceding year. The Deputy Commissioner, Akola, informs me that Rs. 22,842-1-2, which was credited to the Educational Cess during March, does not appear in the figures furnished to this office. Sums have presumably been omitted in a similar way from the accounts of other districts.

Fee receipts.

8. The next statement shows the amount of fees realized in all classes of Government schools in each of the last three years :—

Schools.		1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
High schools	...	4,078	0	0	4,706	0	0	5,002	8	0
Middle schools	...	11,705	14	9	14,014	6	0	13,927	8	9
Primary schools	...	30,872	2	9	34,817	4	9	35,448	6	9
Total	...	46,656	1	6	53,537	10	9	54,378	7	6

The total of the fees levied has increased in high schools and primary schools, but has fallen off for the past year in middle schools. There is an increase on the whole of Rs. 840-12-9.

Municipal contributions.

9. The following statement shows the amounts spent on schools by the different municipalities in the province:—

| Municipality | Total income of the municipality. | Fees credited to the Municipal Fund | Popular contributions, &c., to Municipal Board Schools. | Total income | Expenditure | | |

The total income of the municipalities shows an increase over the previous year amounting to Rs. 46,534. The expenditure is less than in the previous year by Rs. 558. The percentage to total income of municipal expenditure on education has fallen from 8·6 to 6·3.

There is an increase in the income of each municipality, except Shegaon and Basim. The decrease in contributions is in the Akola, Akot, and Ellichpur Municipalities. Khamgaon and Shegaon have increased their contributions. So has Amraoti. Basim contributes the same amount as last year. The largest amount is contributed by Amraoti, but Ellichpur is easily first in the proportion of its expenditure on education to its income.

Basim is at the bottom of the list both as to actual amount expended and proportion of that amount to the income of the district.

Popular contributions.

10. The amounts contributed by the people for educational purposes are shown in the next table:—

District	School houses	Repairs to schools	Pay of teachers	School furniture and other apparatus	Gymnastic apparatus.	Prize books, sweetmeats, slates &c to pupils	Library books and maps	Fees for poor boys	Miscellaneous	Total.
	Rs a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.
Akola	470 0 0	3 0 0	324 0 0	26 0 0	12 0 0	114 15 6	...	225 0 0	105 4 0	1,380 3 6
Buldana	590 0 0	10 8 0	612 0 0	145 4 0	16 3 9	35 1 0	4 8 0	21 1 0	26 8 0	1,461 1 9
Basim	70 0 0		180 0 0	22 2 0	2 0 0	41 3 3		30 1 0	4 4 0	349 10 3
Amraoti		22 0 0	562 0 0	...		96 8 6		143 1 6	36 12 6	860 6 6
Wun		2 0 0	290 0 0	20 0 0	24 12 0	40 7 3		60 4 0	0 8 0	437 15 3
Ellichpur		3 8 0	360 0 0	83 12 0	13 0 0	41 9 0	.	132 13 9	13 4 0	587 14 9
Total	1,130 0 0	41 0 0	2,268 0 0	297 2 0	67 15 9	369 12 6	4 8 0	612 5 3	286 8 6	5,077 4 0
Total for 1888-89	4,026 11 6	177 10 0	2,598 0 0	387 15 6	377 3 9	304 3 6	4 15 0	724 4 0	421 6 6	9,022 3 9

There is a very great falling-off, not only on the whole, but in every district.

The decrease is attributed by the inspecting officers mainly to illness among the people and scarcity through deficient rain.

The Wun Deputy Educational Inspector says:—"From experience I find that we (*i.e.*, the Deputy Inspectors) could raise more subscriptions in small villages than in towns, probably because our words are more heeded and respected there. In Anglo-Vernacular schools no subscriptions were recorded." The Tahsildars could probably influence subscriptions where people were found backward more than the Deputy Educational Inspectors. The Basim Deputy Educational Inspector says: "Through the influence of the Tahsildar of Mangrul Rs. 70 were collected from the people of Sohole for the purpose of building a tiled roof house for the school there."

The Ellichpur Inspecting Officer reports that Mr. Kashirao Parshuram, Deshmukh of Daryapur, has accommodated, free of charge, a portion of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Daryapur. This is equal to a contribution of about Rs. 15 monthly, or, as the Acting Deputy Educational Inspector regards it, a donation of Rs. 180. This is commendable, but such isolated cases of liberality do little to compensate for such a general falling-off as that shown.

Expenditure of the department.

11. The total expenditure on education in the province during the year under report is shown in the following statement :—

Heads.	Provincial revenues	Educational cess	Fees	Town Fund	Municipal fund	Subscriptions	Total.
	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a. p	Rs a p.
Direction	22 168 9 6			.	..	.	22,168 9 6
Inspection	30 950 0 6	1,237 0 9		..	.		32,187 1 3
Government Schools, General — Secondary schools — High for boys, Middle for boys	16,493 0 9	..	4,576 8 0	.	.		21,069 8 9
Government Schools, General — Primary schools — For boys	43,141 4 10		12 358 6 1	66 0 0	120 0 0	811 3 6	56,496 14 5
Government Schools, General — Primary schools — For boys	81,257 3 2	68,437 12 3	20,471 15 0	65 12 11	816 0 0	729 6 3	1,71,278 1 7
Government Schools, General — Primary schools — For girls	975 5 7	4,592 1 10	832 8 1	879 5 7	140 0 0	75 0 0	7,554 5 1
Municipal Board Schools — For boys		4,348 10 9	1,378 10 11		5,620 12 3		11,348 1 11
Municipal Board Schools — For girls		864 8 10	373 1 6		1,070 8 10	..	2,308 3 2
Grants in-aid to public schools under private management	16,272 10 9			720 0 0	610 5 0	...	17,602 15 9
Training schools ..	9,494 3 8		.			.	9,494 3 8
Scholarships	9 046 0 7		..			.	9,046 0 7
Government book depot . .	394 0 7		.				394 0 7
Buildings .. .	16,290 13 5	26,463 2 8			1,122 8 6	620 0 0	44,496 8 7
School furniture .			8 253 14 5	.		365 1 9	8,619 0 2
Miscellaneous . .	387 4 8	2 570 9 6	2,973 13 0			286 8 6	6,218 3 8
Total	2,46,800 10 0	1 08 513 14 7	51,278 13 0	1,781 2 6	9,000 2 7	*2,887 4 0	4,20,211 14 8
Total for 1888 89 .	2,40,866 9 11	1 20,043 12 0	48 682 4 4	1,697 1 0	8,963 1 6	7,335 9 0	4,36,588 5 9
Difference .	—3,065 15 11	—11 529 13 5	+2,596 8 8	+34 1 6	+37 1 1	—4,448 5 0	—16 376 7 1

* This does not include amounts contributed and paid into the treasury for school-houses, &c , the exact expenditure of which is not known in this office

The total expenditure of the year was less than that of the previous year by more than Rs 16,000. The decrease is in the amounts contributed from provincial revenues, educational cess, and subscriptions.

Budget grant and actual expenditure.

12. The following statement shows the sanctioned budget grant and actual expenditure under each head :—

Provincial Revenues.

Head of expenditure.	Budget grant	Actual expenditure	Excess.	Savings.
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Direction	18,611 0 0	22,168 9 6	3,557 9 6	...
Inspection	31,462 0 0	30,950 0 6	...	511 15 6
Government schools, General. — High ...	23,350 0 0	20,502 9 8	...	2,847 6 4
Government schools, General. — Middle...	62,403 0 0	55,451 0 8	...	6,951 15 4
Government schools, General. — Primary..	82,221 0 0	81,971 5 7	...	249 10 5
Government schools — special.	10,398 0 0	9,494 3 8	...	903 12 4
Scholarships ...	9,892 0 0	9,046 0 7	...	845 15 5
Miscellaneous. — Government Book Depot.	16,506 0 0	14,813 4 6	...	1,692 11 6
Miscellaneous. — Encouragement to vernacular literature.	200 0 0	...	...	200 0 0
Grants-in-aid ...	17,004 0 0	16,272 10 9	...	731 5 3
Stationery and printing ...	800 0 0	387 4 8	...	412 11 4
Total ...	2,72,847 0 0	2,61,057 2 1	3,557 9 6	15,347 7 5
Deduct deptl. receipts ...	33,420 0 0	33,359 4 8	...	60 11 4
	2,39,427 0 0	2,27,697 13 5	—3,557 9 6	15,408 2 9
Deduct	...	...	...	—3,557 9 6
Total savings ...	...	...	...	11,850 9 3
Add expenditure on school-houses, repairs, &c., not included in the Comptr's figures, but communicated by the Exr., P. W. Accts.	...	19,102 12 7	...	...
Total ...	...	2,46,800 10 0	...	...

Educational Cess.

Head of expenditure.	Budget grant.	Actual expenditure.	Excess.	Savings.
	Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Clerks in the Dy. Edl. Inspector's offices.	1,200 0 0	1,237 0 9	37 0 9	...
Govt. Schools—General.				
Primary schools for boys and girls.	*1,74,975 0 0	*1,56,689 8 6		18,285 7 6
Miscellaneous ...	600 0 0	387 14 0	...	212 2 0
Original works .	51,500 0 0	26,163 2 8	...	25,036 13 4
School repairs	5,200 0 0	9,540 14 3	4,340 14 3	
Clerks in Dy. Comr's. offices, Akola & Amraoti	600 0 0	600 0 0	...	...
Superannuation allowance.	...	1,582 11 6	1,582 11 6	...
Total	2,34,075 0 0	1,96,501 3 8	5,960 10 6	43,534 6 10
Deduct increase ...	..	..	...	5,960 10 6
Net savings ..	...	.	...	37,573 12 4

* These amounts include the Provincial and Municipal contributions of Rs. 80,996 and Rs 6,991 5-1 respectively for the establishments of primary schools

The excess under *Direction* is owing to the permanent Director's furlough allowances having been debited to that head in addition to the officiating incumbent's substantive pay and acting allowance. The saving under *Inspection* is trifling and that under *High Schools* is due to the permanent head master of the Akola High School having been on leave, less sums than the sanctioned salaries being drawn by the incumbents appointed in the arrangement which has been made for the discharge of his duties during his absence. The saving under *Middle Schools* may be attributed to less than the sanctioned amounts of their posts having been paid to some masters. The savings under other heads are more or less trifling and call for no special remarks.

Comparative statement of expenditure

13. The following statement compares the expenditure from all sources under each head in the last two years:—

Heads	1888-89 Amount	1888-89 Percentage	1889 90 Amount	1889 90 Percentage	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs a p.		Rs a p		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	18,098 4 2	4 14	22,168 9 6	5 2	4,070 5 4	
Inspection	30,801 8 8	7 05	32,187 1 3	7 6	1,385 8 7	
Government Schools, General — Secondary Schools — High for boys	22,946 8 10	5 25	21,069 8 9	5 01		1,877 0 1
Government Schools, General — Secondary Schools — Middle for boys	58,558 8 4	13 4	56,496 14 5	13 4		2,061 9 11
Government Schools, General — Primary Schools — For boys	1,73,945 13 1	39 8	1,71,278 1 7	40 7		2,667 11 6
Government Schools, General — Primary Schools — For girls	6,553 0 5	1 5	7,554 5 1	1 7	1,001 4 8	
Municipal Board Schools — For boys	12,806 12 10	2 93	11,348 1 11	2 7		1,458 10 11
Municipal Board Schools — For girls	2,412 15 8	·5	2,308 3 2	·5		104 12 6
Grants-in aid to public schools under private management	14,315 5 3	3 3	17,602 15 9	4·1	3,287 10 6	
Government Schools, Special—Training Schools	10,282 2 3	2·3	9,494 3 8	2 2		787 14 7
Scholarships	8,745 11 2	2	9,046 0 7	2 1	300 5 5	
Encouragement to Vernacular literature	150 0 0	03				150 0 0
Government Book Depot	537 0 3	·12	384 0 7	·09		152 15 8
Buildings	60,450 4 6	13 6	44,496 8 7	10 5		16,013 11 11
School furniture	7,620 2 5	1 7	8,619 0 2	2 05	998 13 9	
Miscellaneous	8,364 3 11	1 92	6,218 3 8	1·4		2,146 0 3
Total .	4,36,588 5 9		4,20,211 14 8	.	11,044 0 3	27,420 7 4

The increase under *Direction* and the decrease under *High Schools* have already been explained in the preceding paragraph. The increase under *Inspec-*

tion is owing to the leave allowances of the Deputy Educational Inspectors of Amraoti and Buldana as well as the salary of the officers appointed to act for them having been debited to the head. The decrease under *Middle Schools* is mainly owing to the reason given in the preceding paragraph and partly to a smaller amount than last year's having been spent on repairs. The increase under *Grants-in-aid* is to be attributed partly to the starting of more aided schools and partly to a larger sum having been drawn during the year on account of the industrial school, which in the preceding year was in existence for only three months. The variations under other heads, being due to usual causes, call for no special remarks.

Expenditure from fees realized in Government primary schools.

14. The next table shows the expenditure incurred from fees realized in Government primary schools during the year:—

District.	Balance at the beginning of the year	Net receipts during 1889-90.	Other receipts on account of Savings Bank interest, &c., during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.									Balance at the end of the year.
					Teachers.	Contingencies and prizes.	House-rent and repairs to schools	Library books and map	Purchase and repair of furniture	School compound and gardens.	Bonuses to successful teachers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola	11,238 4 9	9,252 15 0	417 6 3	20,908 10 0	258 5 1	2,274 0 0	2,651 2 4	471 10 0	2,805 12 5	325 0 6	609 8 0	159 10 9	9,555 1 1	11,353 8 11
Buldana ..	5,096 0 4	6,477 15 0	199 2 3	11,773 1 7	1,472 2 1	1,702 10 1	136 0 1	238 2 0	561 7 9	51 0 0	601 7 0	352 8 0	5,115 3 0	6,657 12 7
Basim .	4,097 13 1	3,387 13 3		7,485 10 4	...	979 10 0	282 8 0	129 1 9	412 4 2	26 8 0	245 8 0	92 9 3	2,168 1 2	5,317 9 2
Amraoti	8,305 1 1	7,943 7 3	249 14 6	16,498 3 10	36 0 0	1,689 8 6	937 7 9	279 10 9	918 11 0	228 3 0	313 8 0	488 15 10	4,961 11 10	11,536 8 0
Wun ..	2,396 6 6	2,986 9 9	...	5,383 0 3	60 0 0	812 13 9	1,136 15 2	119 0 0	279 6 6	120 4 9	99 0 0	108 10 0	2,736 2 2	2,646 14 1
Elichpur	6,830 0 3	5,419 10 6	201 7 6	12,451 2 3	53 9 6	1,444 3 0	1,111 0 0	131 10 0	1,023 0 4	97 11 0	170 0 0	96 8 0	4,127 9 10	8,323 8 5
Total	37,963 10 0	35,448 6 9	1,067 11 6	74,499 12 3	1,880 0 8	8,902 8 4	6,255 1 4	1,369 2 6	6,000 10 2	918 11 3	2,038 15 0	1,298 13 10	28,663 15 1	45,835 13 2
Total for 1888-89 ..	29,843 0 8	34,817 4 9	2,007 10 7	63,668 0 0	1,481 9 0	8,995 5 6	1,244 0 4	2,564 5 8	5,113 0 11	667 9 6	2,428 8 0	3,369 15 1	25,684 6 0	37,983 10 0

There is a very satisfactory balance, and an increase over last year which is equally satisfactory when it is remembered that an additional item, "cost of repairing school-houses," amounting to Rs. 5,000, has been met from the fees during the past year.

Receipts and disbursements.

15. The receipts and disbursements of the department may be summarized as follows:—

Receipts.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 31st March 1889.	In the Treasury ...	1,42,834 8 3		
	In the Post Office Savings Bank ...	37,983 10 0	1,80,818 2 3	
Amount drawn in the year from general revenues.	From departmental budget grant ...	2,27,697 13 5		
	From Public Works grant ...	19,102 12 7	2,46,800 10 0	
Receipts from the Educational Cess..		..	3,220 6 7	
Receipts from fees & other sources.	The amount that passed through the treasury	20,661 3 3		
	That did not pass through the treasury	51,020 10 6	71,681 13 9	
				5,02,521 0 7

Disbursements.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction		22,168 9 6		
Inspection		32,187 1 3		
Instruction (including all charges other than Direction and Inspection)		3,65,856 3 11	4,20,211 14 8	
Balance on 31st March 1890.	In the Treasury ...	36,473 4 9		
	In the Post Office Savings Bank ...	45,835 13 2	82,309 1 11	
				5,02,521 0 7

The great difference between the balances in the treasury during the past two years is owing to reasons given in paragraph 7.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

16. During the year under report the permanent Director of Public Instruction, Rao Bahadur Shriram Bhikaji Jatar, was on duty for only 28 days, *i.e.*, from 1st to 28th April 1889, from which latter date he was on furlough on medical certificate for the remaining portion of the year. Mr. Aitken, Head Master of the Akola High School, held charge of the office until I was appointed to the post. I took charge on the 1st July 1889.

During the year I travelled through portions of all the six districts. In my inspection of primary schools it seemed to me to be unnecessary always to examine the very lowest standards, as this work is more efficiently done by the Deputy Educational Inspectors than it can be by a European officer. Accordingly

in schools where five standards were taught, I usually contented myself with examining the four, or sometimes three upper standards, and taking a general view of the cleanliness, order, &c., of the remaining class or classes. In my inspection of Anglo-vernacular schools I always thoroughly examined the upper classes usually down to the third standard. In this way I was able to examine altogher 180 schools, exclusive of 15, which I had inspected in Akola and Amraoti previous to going on tour. Some of the number, however, were small Hindustani schools, the inspection of which took very little time, as there was nothing to do, except to examine the record and observe the apparent discipline and general condition of the school. I travelled 384 miles by rail and 815 by road, and was out in the districts for 123 days. My tour of inspection was so arranged as to take me through most of the towns containing Anglo-vernacular schools, of which I inspected 21 out of the total 24, those at Murtazapur, Morsi and Wun being left.

17. The Educational Inspector as usual thoroughly examined the 21 Anglo-Marathi schools and the Catholic school at Amraoti, as well as the Anglican school at Yeotmal. He also inspected two out of the three Anglo-Urdu schools, and a large number of primary schools, besides assisting in examining the High schools. He paid 253 visits to schools of all classes, travelling 1,103 miles by rail and 1,192 by road.

18. There were few changes in the staff of subordinate inspecting officers during the past year. Mr. Balkrishna Laxuman Bapat, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Amraoti District, has been granted furlough for nine months, commencing from the 12th September 1889, and Mr. Nilkanth Narayan Bhat, Principal of the Akola Training College, is acting for him. Mr. Balaji Narsinha Mudholkar, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Buldana District, was absent on privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days from the 7th September 1889, and Mr. Hari Moreshwar Shevde, Head Master of the Anglo-vernacular school, Mulkapur, was appointed to act for him. Mr Keshawa B. Palekar, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Ellichpur District, was absent on privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, commencing from the 16th March 1890, and in his absence, Mr. Shevde officiated as Deputy Educational Inspector.

The work of the Deputy Inspectors

19. The following tabular statement shows the inspection work of all the Deputy Educational Inspectors during the year under report :—

[*Statement.*

Deputy Educational Inspector.	Area of the district in square miles.	Description of schools.	No. of schools in the district on 31st March 1890	No. of schools inspected: Once.	No. of schools inspected: Twice and more than twice.	Total No. of visits to all schools.	No. of Scholars on roll on 31st March 1890	No. examined at the first inspection.	No. of days in the district.	No. of miles travelled: By rail.	No. of miles travelled: By road.	No. of miles travelled: Total.	Distances travelled by ordinary road for each visit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Akola District	2,660	Government—Middle schools—Boys	7	..	7	19	1,078	38	195	369	1,224	1,593	4·01
		Do. —Primary schools—Boys and girls	163	124	32	192	8,368	4,009					
		Jail schools	1	...	1	2	37	53					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	9		9	22	999	547					
		Under private management—Do. Do.	113	70	...	70	2,162	1,092					
		Total .	293	194	49	305	12,644	5,739	195	369	1,224	1,593	4·01
Sub-Deputy Inspector, Akola and Amraoti Districts	...	Government Primary schoos—Boys and girls	..	60	13	87	..	2,282	123	286	585	871	4·5
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Do.	...	3	..	3	...	100					
		Under private management—Do. Do.		37	1	39	...	699					
		Total		100	14	129	.	3,661	123	286	585	871	4·5
Buldana District	2,804	Government Middle schools—Boys	4	2	2	6	876		176	89	1,407	1,496	6·6
		Do. Primary schools - Boys and girls ...	105	67	29	132	5,425	2,630					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	105	72	1	74	1,938	861					
		Total .	214	141	32	212	8,239	3,491	176	89	1,407	1,496	6·6
Basim District	2,958	Government Middle schools—Boys	1	...	1	2	306		143	...	1,518	1,518	10·1
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	57	49	9	67	2,712	1,313					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	93	79	1	81	1,254	634					
		Total .	151	128	11	150	4,272	1,947	143		1,518	1,518	10·1
Amraoti District ...	2,759	Government Middle schools—Boys	6	2	...	2	1,120		158	..	722	722	6·8
		Do Primary schools—Boys and girls	116	54	7	68	6,348	1,595					
		Jail schools	1	1	...	1	49	44					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	7	6	...	6	816	437					
		Under private management—Do. Do.	122	29	...	29	2,625	455					
		Total	252	92	7	106	10,958	2,531	158		722	722	6·8
Sub-Deputy Inspector, Akola and Amraoti Districts.	...	Government schools—Primary- Boys and girls	..	57	7	71	..	1,537	121	383	884	1,267	5·3
		Municipal Board schools Primary—Boys and girls	..	...	..	...	...	...					
		Under private management—Do. Do.	.	93	..	93	...	876					
		Total		150	7	164	...	2,413	121	383	884	1,267	5·3
Wun District ...	3,907	Government Middle schools—Boys	2	..	2	5	253		186	76	1,128	1,204	7·1
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	58	26	32	101	2,740	1,424					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	53	49	1	51	795	435					
		Total .	113	75	35	157	3,788	1,859	186	76	1,128	1,204	7·1
Ellichpur District ...	2,623	Government Middle schools—Boys	4	1	3	9	527		137	...	1,249	1,249	
		Do Primary schools—Boys and girls	85	54	31	122	4,197	1,902					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Do	6	3	3	10	577	234					
		Under private management—Do. Do.	49	42	1	44	1,238	447					
		Total ..	144	100	38	185	6,539	2,583	137	...	1,249	1,249	6·7
Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	17,711	Government Middle schools—Boys	3	2	1	(a) 6	124	65	207	1,049	1,502	2,551	9·9
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	76	63	7	(a) 105	3,380	1,366					
		Municipal Board schools— Primary—Do.	9	3	6	(a) 21	714	355					
		Under private management—Do— Do.	11	14	...	(a) 20	243	41					
		Total ...	93	82	14	152	4,461	1,827	207	1,049	1,502	2,551	9·9
		Grand Total ..		1,062	207	1,560	..	25,471	1,446	2,252	10,219	12,471	.
		Total for 1888-89 ..	...	1,090	156	1,476	...	24,279	1,409	2,205	9,280	11,485	...

(a) Includes visits paid to Anglo-Marathi and Marathi schools.

In Akola and Buldana there is a satisfactory increase in the number of visits paid to schools, number of boys examined, number of days in the district, and number of miles travelled.

The Sub-Deputy Inspector, Akola and Amraoti Districts, deserves special mention. He has worked hard and shows an excellent record.

There is a slight falling off under two heads in the work shown by the Deputy Educational Inspector of Basim, who explains that during the whole of September he was compelled through illness in his family to stop the work of inspection. This officer has helped in the inspection of the Buldana District, and appears always to have worked with zeal and energy.

In the work of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Wun, there is a slight falling off under three heads owing to the illness of that officer.

The work of the Ellichpur Deputy Educational Inspector shows a fair increase under every head of work, except that of number of days in the district, in which there is a very slight falling off, the number of days this year being 137 against 139 last year.

With regard to the work of the Amraoti Deputy Educational Inspector, I regret to notice a very considerable falling off under each head. The Acting Deputy Educational Inspector has had charge of Amraoti District for the first time, and his inspection work was not commenced until about the middle of September, at which time he was appointed to act, the permanent Deputy Educational Inspector having been too unwell to begin the work which is usually commenced in August. Making, however, every allowance for this and for other causes which Mr. Bhat has communicated to me, I am still of opinion that more ought to have been done, and that Mr. Bhat should be required to show a very much better record next year.

During the last two years the Deputy Educational Inspector, Basim, has had to assist the Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana, who was unable to complete his work owing to the increased number of schools. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola, and the Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector also complain, and I think with reason, that their work is getting more than can be satisfactorily performed without further assistance.

Visits of district officers and their assistants.—

20. The number of visits paid by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants to schools in their districts is shown below:—

Officers.	Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total No. of visits.	
							1889-90.	1888-89.
Deputy Commissioners ...	44	20	17	29	20	19	149	116
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners... ...	47	43	6	2	3	9	110	129
Tahsildars	152	33	13	40	36	56	330	414
Total ...	243	96	36	71	59	84	589	659

There is an increase in the number of visits paid by Deputy Commissioners to schools in their districts in every district except Basim. The most marked

increase is in Akola, where the Deputy Commissioner paid 44 visits, against 19 last year. Mr. Davies attributes the falling off in Basim to "frequent changes of Deputy Commissioners during the year." Last year the Deputy Commissioner of Basim paid a larger number of visits to schools than any other Deputy Commissioner. The total increase in all districts this year over last year is 39.

There is an aggregate decrease of 19 in the number of visits paid by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. In Akola and Buldana there is an increase, but in each of the other four districts there is a decrease, which is most marked in Amraoti and Basim. The table shows only two such visits during the year in Amraoti, against 33 last year. The number of visits paid by Tahsildars has also fallen off. There is an increase in Akola and Wun, but a decrease in each of the other four districts. The total decrease is 84.

Municipal and school committees.

21. The municipal committees generally continue to take interest in the well-being of the schools entrusted to their care. About the Amraoti municipal committee the Deputy Educational Inspector writes :—

"The Amraoti town municipality takes good interest in the municipal schools at this station, having appointed an education sub-committee to inspect the schools from time to time, attend to their wants and bring such matters, if any, to the notice of the general committee of the municipality and of the Deputy Educational Inspector of the district as require their immediate attention. During the year the education sub-committee paid 14 visits, against 5 during 1888-89."

The Akola Deputy Educational Inspector speaks favourably of the work of the Khamgaon committee, but not so well of that of Akola town.

22 The number of visits paid by school committees to schools during the last five years is shown below :—

District	1885-86	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89	1889-90.
Akola	106	110	140	228	299
Buldana	94	68	163	97	115
Basim	51	98	135	194	189
Amraoti	64	119	110	85	129
Wun	74	61	78	61	83
Ellichpur	147	136	132	119	236
Total ...	536	592	758	784	1,051

There is a very considerable aggregate increase in the number of visits paid by school committees, a decrease being manifest in Basim only, and even there the number of visits is much larger than in any year previous to 1888-89. The Basim Deputy Educational Inspector says that though the visits of the school committees have fallen off by five, yet these bodies generally show greater interest in he schools under their charge than they used to.

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola, says: "Besides looking after the school-houses, repairs, furniture and attendance, they serve as a useful check on schoolmasters' regularity, punctuality of attendance in the school and attention

to their duty." The Wun Deputy Educational Inspector speaks of the deep interest taken in schools by the committees in his district, and of the liberal assistance given by certain members of them.

The Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, after speaking highly of the work of a few of the committees, says: "The other committees that do exist (and some do not) take but languid interest and only assist the school when some money is required for payment of school fees of very poor boys and pay of extra assistants."

The Buldana Deputy Educational Inspector's remarks are probably pretty near the truth. He says:—"The school committees have on the whole done better during the year under report. Members of some committees do not yet understand what their duties are, nor do they care to know them. They were appointed because of their position and influence with the people, but when it is found that they do not use these for the benefit of the schools entrusted to their care, it is necessary to replace them by men who are likely to be more useful, though they may be not very rich. Indeed several school committees require to be reorganized."

My own experience during my tour leads me to believe that this view represents the case pretty accurately. I believe some members of committees, though willing enough to be nominal members from an idea that such membership gives them a little importance among their fellows, really take little or no interest in the work they are supposed to watch. In one Anglo-vernacular school, when I was examining it, several members of the committee who were present took out newspapers and began to read them, and I had to explain on the spot to the Tahsildar, who was present, what appeared to me to be the very great impropriety of such a proceeding.

Committees or members who have rendered assistance.

I give below the names of the school committees or particular members reported to have given real assistance to schools during the year:—

District.		Names of school committees or individuals.
Akola	...	Mr. Gabusing, Jemadar, President of the School Committee and Honorary Magistrate at Akot; Deshmukhs Mukundrao of Moondgaon, Khushalrao of Andoora, and Basiodin of Atali; Deshpandias Amritrao Gopal of Argaum, Raoji Raghava of Sonalla and Yadaorao of Pinjar; Patels Jayram of Sanglood, Jagdeo Bhutaji of Mhatodi, and Ganoo of Puthurdi; Pandias Ganesh Gadyaji of Gaigaon, Maruti Bulvant of Danapur, and Narayanrao of Bordee; Sowkars Jaguprasad of Akoli, Dinanath Gopal of Jalgaon, and Purshottam Das of Akolkheid; Shets Ganeshdas of Lakhanwada, Shriram Khetridas of Antri-Mulkapur, and Dattaba, a cultivator of Keliveli.
Buldana	...	The committees at Mulkapur, Biswa, Chandur, Budner-Bholji, Warkheid, Kothali, Dhad and Andhera, individuals Khan Bahadur Khwajee Badruddin, Special Magistrate of Mulkapur, Rustamrao Deshmukh of Budner-Bholji, Chandrabhan Patel of Warkheid, Amritrao Deshmukh of Chandole, and Harji *walad* Narayan Patel of Fattekhelda.
Basim	...	Mr. Nagorao Bhagrao, President of the school committees at Pophali and Palshi.
Amraoti	...	The school committees at Budnera, Anjangaon Bari, Murtazapur, Hatgaon, Mungrul Dustgir, Dattapur, Ghinkheid, Warud and Katpur Mamdapur.
Wun	...	The school committees at Ner, Chikhli, Kallum, Lohi, Wun, Zadgaon and Khyree.

III.—University Education.

Berar University scholars.

23. The following statement shows the number of students holding Berar scholarships in the colleges of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st March last and at the close of the previous year :—

Names of colleges.	No. of scholars on 31st March.		No. who passed during the year.			
	1889.	1890.	P. E.	First B. A.	Second B. A.	Total.
Deccan College ...	3	2	1	...	...	1
Fergusson College ...	3	4	2	...	...	2
Grant Medical College ...	1	*1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	7	3	...	...	3
Total for 1888-89 ...			...	1	...	1

* This pupil has passed the First Examination in Medicine.

It will be seen that three students passed the P. E. examination. The student who passed the first B. A. examination in 1888 failed to pass the second B. A. examination in 1889 and therefore forfeited his scholarship. One of the two students who were reported in last report to have been allowed to keep their scholarships passed the P. E. examination and again retained his scholarship, but the other left the college as he did not wish to prosecute his studies. Of the students from the Berar High Schools who did not hold Berar scholarships, one Mr. S. N. Dauge graduated in Arts, two passed the first B. A. examination, and six passed in the P. E. examination.

IV.—School Education—General.

(a.)—*Secondary Schools.*

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

24. The following table gives the usual particulars of attendance and cost of all the secondary schools in the province for the last two years :—

Statement.

No. institutions on 31st March.		Schools.	No. on roll on 31st March.		Average No. on roll monthly during		Average daily attendance during		Provincial Revenues.		Fees.		Town and Municipal Funds and Subscription.		Total.		Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.		Annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to Provincial Revenues.	
1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	Akola High School	137	160	122	130	104	106	10,048 5 5	8,320 8 1	1,758 0 9	1,901 11 6	...	..	11,803 6 2	10,222 3 7	96 12 4	78 10 1	82 5 10	64 0 0
1	1	Amraoti High School ..	206	196	177	184	154	159	8,591 14 8	8,172 8 8	2,[illegible] 8 4 0	2,674 12 6	...	..	11,1[illegible] 2 8	10,847 5 2	62 15 0	58 15 3	48 8 11	44 6 9
24	24	Middle or Anglo Vernacular Schools	4,255	4,160	4,181	3,913	3,276	3,081	44,436 15 9	43,141 4 10	12,829 14 5	12,358 6 1	1,291 10 2	997 3 6	58,558 8 4	56,496 14 5	14 0 1	14 7 9	10 10 0	11 0 4
		Total	4,598	4,516	4,480	4,227	3,534	3,346	63,077 3 10	59,634 5 7	17,136 3 2	16,934 14 1	1,291 10 2	997 3 6	81,505 1 2	77,566 7 2	18 3 1	18 5 7	14 14 0	14 1

Akola High School shows a considerable increase in the number on roll on the 31st March as compared with last year, whereas in Amraoti there is a slight falling off.

In the average monthly number on roll as well as in the average daily attendance there was an increase in both schools.

Mr. Talvalkar, the Head Master of Amraoti High School, explains that the decrease in the number on roll in Amraoti High School at the end of the year was due to the departure of a few boys on account of influenza who did not return by the end of the month.

The disproportion between the attendance at the two high schools which Mr. Aitken noticed in last year's report is not so observable this year.

The cost of each of the high schools as well as of the middle or Anglo-vernacular schools is less than in the previous year. In the Akola High School the difference is very considerable owing to the head master's absence on leave and the appointment of the first assistant to act for him, and of the second assistant to act for the first, &c.

The total annual cost of educating each pupil is less in each of the high schools, but has risen slightly in the Anglo-vernacular schools. The cost to provincial revenues is also something more in Anglo-vernacular schools. This is owing to the separation of primary classes at Yeotmal and the consequent reduction of the numbers classed under Anglo-vernacular schools.

High schools.

25. The following table gives the results of the examinations in the last two years of all classes in the two high schools :—

High schools.		Matriculation Class.					Standard X.				Standard IX.				Standard VIII.				Total.				
		On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Berar Scholarships won.	Prizes gained.
Akola	1888-89 ..	32	11	8	1	3	20	19	14	5	36	29	21	2	47	35	29	6½	135	94	75	1	16½
	1889-90 ...	26	13	9	2	2	25	18	5	3		31	16	4	46	35	15	1	137	84	36	2	8
Amraoti	1888-89 ..	29	12	9	2	4	32	31	14	3	55	47	32	5	70	53	39	5½	195	143	94	2	15½
	1889-90	34	18	8	1	1	41	32	14	6	65	51	22	3	66	56	47	8	206	139	83	1	17
Total ..	1888-89 ...	61	23	17	3	7	52	50	28	8	91	76	56	7	126	83	68	10	330	237	169	3	32
	1889-90	60	31	17	3	3	66	50	19	9	105	82	38	7	112	91	62	9	3[illegible]	223	119	3	25

* In the beginning of the official year.

Matriculation.

26. The result of the matriculation examination is particularly creditable to Akola High School, which has done better even than last year. Amraoti School has also done fairly well, though not as well as last year. On the whole, the result is very satisfactory. It is curious to observe that whereas last year Akola passed 8 boys and Amraoti 9, this year Akola passes 9, and Amraoti 8. If the results of the two years be taken together, the two schools are very much on a par. One boy from Amraoti and two from Akola got Berar University scholarships, and an Akola High School boy gained the Sinclair Prize for the highest marks in the 2nd language (to be given to a boy from one of the Berar High Schools). The Amraoti boy who won a Berar scholarship was 18th in order of merit in the whole number (716) of the matriculation list.

Results of the examination of the lower classes.

27. The results of the examination of classes under 10th, 9th, and 8th standards were by no means satisfactory. In Akola High School especially the falling off is very serious. Amraoti did better, but neither in Akola nor Amraoti did a single boy

pass in the 9th standard without grace marks. Out of the "prizes" (!) awarded to these classes, Amraoti gained 17 and Akola 8.

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

28. The competitive examination for the high school scholarships of Rs. 10 each was held in January 1890. 19 candidates on the Marathi side and 10 on the Hindustani competed. Two students, one from Akola and the other from Amraoti, came out successful on the Marathi side and were awarded scholarships, and a Muhammadan student from the Amraoti High School got the Urdu scholarship. All the 35 exhibitions attached to the high schools were filled up on the 31st March 1890.

Boarding houses.

29. The following is a comparative statement for the last two years of the returns of the boarding establishments attached to the high schools:—

Locality.		No. of boarders on 31st March.		Average monthly number of boarders during		Average monthly cost for each boarder.	
		1889.	1890.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	... Hindus ...	28	43	22	36	4 15 9	4 11 7
Amraoti ...	... Hindus ...	34	30	30	38	5 10 1	5 9 7
	... Muhammadans.	14	12	10	13	2 12 10	2 2 6

In Akola there is an increase both in the number of boarders at the end of the year and in the average monthly number, while there is a decrease in the average monthly cost per boarder. In Amraoti there is a decrease in the number both of Hindus and Muhammadans at the end of the year, owing probably to the absence of boys through influenza, but there is an increase in the average monthly number, and a decrease, very small in the case of the Hindus, in the average monthly cost per boarder of each class.

The question of accommodation for a resident master both at Amraoti and Akola is under consideration, In August last I was directed by you to ask the Civil Surgeon to inspect the boarding accommodation at Akola. Dr. Reilly condemned some of the rooms and pronounced the accommodation to be insufficient. Room has since been made by transferring some of the training college students who occupied quarters in the same building as the high school boys to a house in the neighbourhood and dividing the rooms so vacated among the excess boys in the over-crowded rooms, care being taken to separate high school boys from students of the training college. The additional boarding house is visited and the conduct of the inmates watched under the same regulations as obtain in the old quarters. There is a monitor in each room who reports to the Principal any breach of discipline or other impropriety, and the house is visited once every day by the Principal himself. Besides the monitor for each room, there is a prefect from the senior class who lives in the house and exercises general control over the conduct of all the boarders and, among other duties, calls the roll every night at 10 o'clock. In view, however, of your letter No. 3234, dated 27th May 1890, it may be necessary to restrict the power of the last mentioned student to calling over the roll.

Middle class schools.

30. The Anglo-Marathi school at Malkapur still continues to teach two high school standards, *viz.*, the 8th and 9th, which are the first and second standards of the high school course. Its class under the 9th standard was examined last October with the pupils of the high schools studying the same standard, and its 8th standard class was examined by the Educational Inspector at his annual inspection of the school. The result of the examination of the 9th standard was 4 passes out of 9

examined, and of the 8th standard 6 passes out of 7 examined. These two standards as well as the lower ones were examined by me in January with a moderately satisfactory result, the 8th standard being more favorably reported on in my notes than the 9th.

There were also six Anglo-Marathi schools last year allowed to teach the first of the high school standards, *viz.*, the 8th, but two of these six, *viz*, one at Balapur and one at Murtazapur, have discontinued the teaching of the standard owing to their failing to pay Rs. 180 in advance. The results of the examination of the classes learning under this standard at the high school examination in October are given in the following statement :—

Name of school.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.
Ellichpur Cantonment Anglo-Vernacular school...	11	10	14	9
Basim do. ...	6	6	5	5
Mehkar do. ...	7	2	8	3
Jalgaon do. ...	2	2	5	5
Balapur do. ...	6	1	5	5
Murtazapur do. ...	5	4	3	3
Total ...	37	25	40	30

The whole question of the continuance of classes both in Anglo-vernacular and primary schools learning under a standard beyond the legitimate scope of such schools has been referred to you in my letter No. 3159, dated the 13th March 1890.

Results of the examinations in the standards of the middle school course.

31. The following table gives the results of the examinations in all the standards of the middle school course as compared with those of last year :—

Year.	Standard VII.		Standard VI.		Standard V.		Total.	
	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined	No passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.
1888-89	245	165	413	221	574	299	1,232	685
1889-90	227	152	424	219	525	279	1,176	650

There is a decrease in the aggregate of the three standards, both in the number examined and in the number passed, but in the 6th standard, though there is an increase in the number examined, there is a slight decrease in the number passed. The general decrease is partly due to the closing of the Anglo-Marathi school at Argaon and the substitution for it of an Anglo-Hindustani school at Ellichpur, which being a new school has only passed 7 boys, against 14 passed in Argaon school last year. The Educational Inspector states that the decrease is also owing to "the prevalence of cholera in the first three or four months of the official year, in some places to the illness of head masters or assistants, and to other local causes." The aggregate proportion of passes to the number presented is practically the same as that of last year.

32. There are 123 middle class school exhibitions, of which 119 are ordinary exhibitions at Rs 4 each, and 4 special at Rs. 5 each for Muhammadans in the Anglo-Urdu schools at Akola and Amraoti. At the end of the year 116 of these were filled, 7 being left vacant as there were no pupils considered deserving of them. One of these 7 was in an Anglo-Urdu school, the others in Anglo-Marathi scools.

Middle class school exhibitions.

33. The high school entrance examination of boys from Anglo-vernacular schools under standard VII, which is the standard for admission to high schools, commenced on Monday, 4th November 1889. 64 boys were sent to Akola, of whom 45 passed, and 102 to Amraoti, of whom 52 passed. As usual the Akola and Amraoti Anglo-Marathi schools sent up the largest numbers, *viz.*, 24 and 34, of whom 18 and 25 respectively passed, being one boy less for Akola and one more for Amraoti than passed last year.

High school entrance examination.

34. As I am a stranger to the province and have had some experience of schools of various sorts in Bombay it will perhaps be thought not altogether misplaced for me to give some idea of the impression made on me by this my first examination of Berar schools. In both classes of schools, *viz.*, middle and primary, the most prominent defect seemed to me to be, as indeed it is to a certain extent in Bombay also, a certain parrot-like and unintelligent reading of the standard books. In Anglo-vernacular schools it is not unusual to find boys read English with fluency and give accurate word-for-word explanations of expressions in their lessons in such a way as would mislead inexperienced examiners into the belief that the meaning was clearly known, when a little more questioning would elicit the fact that neither the word in the text nor the synonym given in explanation of it was understood, *e g* —There is a story in one of the standard books which relates how two boys used to visit a sandy beach because it was a 'wonderful' place for shells. On being asked the meaning of 'wonderful,' a boy would render it by 'remarkable' or some other equally correct adjective, but on being asked to give the Marathi equivalent, he would give चमत्कारिक (*chamatkárik*), clearly showing that he had no idea of the special meaning of 'wonderful' in the text. When one boy made a mistake of this kind he would be commonly followed by all the others in the class.

General remarks on the Officiating Director's inspection.

Another more glaring example of the same defect is the following :—'My wife was in the house and I was without.' 'Without' was translated, not by one boy but many, by शिवाय. This seems an almost exaggerated illustration of what I am trying to point out, but I have made notes of no mistakes of this kind unless I had found them common at least, if not general. In the 5th and 6th standards in Anglo-vernacular schools I usually tested their knowledge of English by giving them sentences for dictation from their standard books. I found almost invariably that when the sentences were given exactly as they were in the books they were written with a fair degree of correctness, but when the same words were used in different combinations the result was total failure. Some remarks on primary schools will be given under (*b*).

(*b*)—*Primary Schools.*

35. During the year under report 12 new primary Government schools for boys were opened and 7 closed, leaving an increase of 5.

Extension of primary education.

36. The following is a comparative statement of the number of boys' schools and of pupils attending them on the 31st March last and at the close of the preceding year:—

Schools for boys under public management.

District.		No. of schools on 31st March		No. of scholars on 31st March		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.	
		1889	1890.	1889.	1890.	1888-89	1889-90.	1888-89	1889-90.
Akola ...	Government ...	147	150	7,617	7,980	7,337	7,568	5,167	5,278
	Municipal ...	6	6	878	855	840	817	625	602
Buldana ...	Government ..	98	99	5,211	5,202	4,939	4,898	3,512	3,494
Basim ...	Do. ...	55	55	2,768	2,642	2,620	2,567	1,888	1,773
Amraoti ...	Do. ...	111	111	6,190	6,180	6,131	5,998	4,449	5,260
	Municipal ...	4	4	731	672	698	590	511	531
Wun ...	Government ...	53	55	2,340	2,652	2,370	2,555	1,702	1,859
Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	81	80	3,942	4,047	3,885	3,943	2,645	2,621
	Municipal ...	6	6	544	577	496	532	375	398
Total ...	Government ..	545	550	28,068	* 28,703	27,282	27,529	19,363	20,285
	Municipal ...	16	16	2,153	2,104	2,034	1,939	1,511	1,531
	Grand Total ...	561	566	30,221	30,807	29,316	29,468	20,874	21,816

* Includes 14 pupil teachers attending some of the primary schools.

There is an increase shown by Akola and Wun under each head, but in estimating these apparent increases it has to be borne in mind that by the closure of the Argaon school as a middle school and the separation of the primary classes of Yeotmal Anglo-vernacular school into a distinct primary school, the whole of the pupils of the Argaon school and 158 boys of the Yeotmal school went to swell the lists of boys in primary schools. Each of the other districts shows a decrease, though slight, under one or more heads. The totals for the whole province show an increase under every head, and when it is remembered that there were outbreaks of cholera and in some districts small-pox during the first half of the year, and that during the latter portion of the year the schools were thinned by the influenza epimedic, which necessitated even the temporary closing of some primary schools, these figures are by no means discouraging. The causes mentioned have, of course, affected not only Government but Municipal schools, which show a decrease under the second and third heads.

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

37. The number of towns and villages in each district with a population of 500 and more and without schools, and the distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have not schools of their own, will be seen from the following statement:—

District.	No. of towns and villages of population of 500 and more souls.	No. of towns and villages having public or private schools.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private.	No. of towns and villages having population of 500 and more souls which have no schools of any kind.	Distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have not schools of their own.
Akola ...	310	226	174	136	2·8
Buldana ...	251	188	152	99	3·3
Basim ...	212	138	109	103	5·3
Amraoti ...	257	216	139	118	4
Wun ...	232	100	85	147	5·5
Ellichpur ...	129	105	95	34	4·7
Total ...	1,391	973	754	637	4·2

The number of towns and villages having public or private schools has increased in every district except Ellichpur, where there is some falling off. The total of this column, however, for the whole province is 973, against 914 last year.

In the next column, "the number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private," there is a falling off of one only in each of the two districts Akola and Ellichpur. In each of the other districts there is an increase, the total for the province being 754, against 712 last year.

The next column, "number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have no school of any kind," shows an improvement in four of the districts, and a falling off of only one each in Akola and Ellichpur, where the numbers this year are 136 and 34 respectively, against 135 and 33 last year.

The last column, being given this year for the first time in accordance with the Resident's directions, cannot be compared with previous years, but the average distance of 4·2 miles can be accomplished by most boys of twelve years and upwards of ordinary strength.

Expenditure on primary schools under public management.

38. The following statement shows the total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil in the municipal and departmental primary schools in all districts:—

District.		Fee receipts.	Expenditure. Provincial revenues.	Educational Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Other local Funds.	Total.	Cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to provincial revenues.	Percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure on Government schools.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola ..	Government...	9,158 8 9	19,470 0 0	20,230 2 11	316 0 0	6,897 6 9	46,897 9 8	6 3 1	2 9 1	41·5
	Municipal ..	1,182 9 9		1,235 12 3	2,507 13 9	530 14 8	4,274 9 8	5 3 8		...
Buldana	Government	6,410 10 6	18,603 0 0	11,824 18 5	...	4,008 14 5	29,436 11 10	6 0 1	2 12 5	46·2
Basim .	Do.	3,274 10 0	10,293 0 0	5,801 12 8	...	1,658 12 6	17,751 8 2	6·14 7	4 0 1	57·9
Amraoti	Do. .	7,910 2 6	16,605 3 2	17,641 9 11	..	3,097 9 6	37,344 6 7	6 3 7	2 12 8	44·4
	Municipal ..	1,017 12 6	.	1,305 10 0	1,305 10 0	453 10 6	3,064 14 6	5 3 1	...	...
Wun	Government	2,968 7 9	8,083 0 0	4,972 6 11	...	2,276 0 6	15,331 7 5	6 0 0	3 3 0	52·7
Ellichpur	Do. ...	5,297 12 6	18,203 0 0	7,966 14 5	.	3,330 7 6	24,500 5 11	6· 3 5	3 5 6	53·8
	Municipal ...	699 1 6	...	1,807 4 6	1,807 4 6	394 1 9	4,008 10 9	7 8 6	..	.
	Total ...	38,150 11 9	81,257 3 2	72,796· 7 0	5,936 12 3	22,645 13 1	1,82,610 3 6	7 2· 5	3 2 11	44·4
Total for 1888 89 ..		37,498 10 0	78,722 3 1	81,075 3 7	6,404 6 3	20,550 13 0	1,86,752 9 11	6 5· 11	2 10 11	45·3

This statement shows some increase in fee receipts and a decrease in the total expenditure. Both the total cost and the cost to provincial revenues of educating each pupil has considerably fallen.

The percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure on Government primary schools has also fallen from 45·3 to 44·4.

Results of examinations.

39. The results of the examinations by the inspecting officers of primary schools under public management are given below:—

District.	No. of pupils examined.	No. passed under standards. I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	Percentage of passes.
Akola	5,008	1,181	841	625	375	103	40	3,165	63·1
Buldana	3,154	710	585	385	237	67	28	2,012	63·7
Basim	1,516	365	263	200	107	25	24	984	64·9
Amraoti	4,232	921	740	506	348	62	17	2,594	61·2
Wun	1,573	362	246	152	70	21	2	853	54·2
Ellichpur	2,432	613	412	310	202	33	3	1,573	64·6
Total ...	17,915	4,152	3,087	2,178	1,339	311	114	11,181	62·4
Total for 1888-89 ...	18,192	4,228	3,105	2,358	1,365	357	89	11,502	63·2
Total for 1887-88 ...	18,084	4,608	3,282	2,113	1,261	312	32	11,608	64·1

The figures under the first four standards include not only the pupils in the regular primary schools, but those in the primary classes of the mixed, so-called Anglo-vernacular schools. The number of pupils examined is less than in either of the preceding two years, so is the percentage of passes to the number examined, but the falling off in this respect is slight.

In Akola and Buldana the total number as well as the percentage of passes shows an improvement over last year, the percentage of Buldana being inaccurately shown in last year's report to be 65·9 instead of 62·7. The decrease is in the other districts, and is greatest in Amraoti for reasons stated in para. 43.

The total number of passes for the year 1888-89 under the 6th standard was 69. For the year under report it is 114. Wun, which last year passed no boy under this standard, has this year passed 2. This increase of boys passing under the highest standard of the primary school course is an encouraging sign, as it shows either that boys are more appreciative of the advantage of comparatively advanced instruction or that the quality of the teaching is improved.

General remarks on the Officiating Director's inspection.

40. In primary schools the 'explanation' seems mostly confined, though there are some creditable exceptions, to rendering of words and phrases by other words and phrases. Intelligent comment on what is read is rare, and questions testing intelligence of this kind receive no answer, or a foolish, often a ludicrous, answer. After reading, in Marathi, the fable of 'The Mouse and Lion,' a class was asked what they learnt from the fable. Two boys only attempted to answer. One said he learnt to write. Another replied that he learnt विद्या. On being asked again what विद्या, he answered सगळी विद्या. The boys were then asked why the lion laughed when the mouse suggested that it might help him at some future time. One boy only tried an answer. He said 'because the mouse spoke'

After reading the fable of 'Mercury and the axe,' how the honest woodman laid claim to neither gold nor silver axe, but recognized his own iron axe, a class was asked what they gathered of the character of this man. One said he was a गरीब मनुष्य, the other that he was a शाहणा मनुष्य.

Another defect in these schools was the exceedingly monotonous nature of their reading.

In geography again it would be surprising how little these boys know beyond the mere letter of their text-books were it not remembered that home influences rarely add anything to a boy's stock of knowledge. It is quite common to find boys who have learnt the geography of India so as to be able to point out nearly all the places of importance on the map, but who at the same time have apparently never heard of *Holkar*, the *Gaikwar*, &c.

The masters have a great deal to struggle with in the ignorance and obstinacy of the parents. In more than one case I found when I visited a school that it was almost empty, the boys' parents having taken them off to fairs.

The celebration of a fair, or show of any kind, seems to be considered ample reason by parents for taking away their boys, and it scarcely seems to occur to them that the master's leave should be first obtained.

Teaching of English in primary schools.

41. Of the five primary schools in the province having special classes for instruction in English which existed at the close of the year 1888-89, that at Shirasgaon Kusba was closed during the year under report, as the people of the placed failed to pay their contribution (Rs. 180) for the next year, and three additional primary schools at Shirasgaon Bund, Nandgaon Kazi, and Nair were permitted to teach English on payment of the stipulated contribution. On the 31st March 1890 there were therefore seven primary schools having English classes attached to them.

42. The following table shows the number examined and passed in each of these English teaching primary schools which prepared boys for examination, One school, at Nair, having been comparatively recently permitted to teach English had not prepared any boys :—

Name of school.	Standard V.		Standard VI.		Total.	
	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.
Buldana Marathi School ...	10	6	10	7	20	13
Baroor do. ...	6	5	6	6	12	11
Mungrul Dustgir do. ...	15	4	15	9	30	13
Budnera do ...	7	5	8	7	15	12
Nandgaon Kazi do. ...	3	3	...	...	3	3
Shirasgaon Bund do. ...	4	2	...	...	4	2
Total ..	45	25	39	29	84	54

Under the 5th standard there is the same number of aggregate passes as there was last year, though there are two additional schools.

Under standard 6 the schools are the same four which are found in last year's table, but there is an increase of four in the number of passes, the totals therefore showing an increase of four passed this year over last year's numbers.

As I have addressed you on this subject in my letter No. 3159, dated the 13th March 1890, it is unnecessary to add any remarks here.

43. The totals of sums awarded as bonuses to deserving teachers in the six districts during the past year are shown in the following statement :—

Bonuses to teachers.

District.	Bonuses awarded in															
	Departmental schools.								Municipal schools.				Total.			
	Primary classes in Anglo-vernacular schools				Primary schools for boys and girls.				Primary schools for boys and girls.							
	No. of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Akola ...	3	46	0	0	51	655	8	0	3	36	0	0	57	737	8	0
Buldana ...	4	44	0	0	41	575	0	0	...	...			45	619	0	0
Basim ...	2	39	0	0	19	225	0	0	...	...			21	264	0	0
Amraoti ...	6	69	0	0	66	754	8	0	1	19	8	0	73	843	0	0
Wun ...	3	38	8	0	13	156	0	0	...	...			16	194	8	0
Ellichpur ...	6	64	0	0	13	162	0	0	4	42	8	0	23	268	8	0
Total ...	24	300	8	0	203	2,528	0	0	8	98	0	0	235	2,926	8	0
Total for 1888-89.	35	396	0	0	181	2,439	8	0	23	367	8	0	239	3,203	0	0

There is a considerable decrease in the total amount gained in the form of bonuses. This decrease belongs to Amraoti and Ellichpur. In other districts there is an increase. In the two districts specified as well as in Akola, where there is a general increase, the municipal schools have greatly fallen off both in

the number of teachers who succeeded in getting bonuses and in the amount of the bonuses gained. In the other districts, Buldana, Basim and Wun, where there are no municipal schools, there is an increase in each case. In Buldana and Wun the increase is confined to the regular primary schools, the primary classes in the so called Anglo-vernacular schools showing smaller figures than those for last year both as regards the number of teachers who secured a bonus and the amount of the bonus gained.

On the whole I am certainly of opinion that the work of the Government schoolmasters eligible for bonuses has, at least, not deteriorated, for, in furtherance of the permanent Director's orders on the subject, I have made it known to the inspecting officers that I thought the bonus rules should be stringently applied, and from the reports I have received I believe my views have been carried out. The Basim Deputy Educational Inspector says; "No teacher was recommended for a bonus for simply passing a requisite number of pupils, unless it was found that the passes were creditable, that the teacher had enforced strict discipline," &c. The examinations of Mr, Bhat, Acting Deputy Educational Inspector of Amraoti, are also very strict and searching.

The Akola Deputy Educational Inspector says: "The orders of the Director regarding the grant of bonuses were fully carried out," &c. The same officer attributes the decrease in the number of successful teachers and in the amount of bonuses gained in municipal schools to inefficient teaching in those schools.

Jail schools.

44. In the Akola Jail the number of convicts under instruction on 31st March last was 37, against 58 at the close of the preceding year.

The Deputy Educational Inspector held his annual examination of the school in August last, when 56 convicts, including three juveniles, were under instruction. He says:—

"The institution was divided into three classes, the last was again sub-divided into four parts. The first class pupils knew arithmetic up to multiplication, in which two did well. They read a lesson from the third book, but did not understand anything. Their pronunciation was defective. Dictation from the reading book was fair. Two did fairly in mental arithmetic involving the use of the tables. There was only one convict in the second class. He knew arithmetic as far as addition, and read a lesson from the second book. His pronunciation was faulty. The other class did not do badly,

"Of the three juveniles admitted in May last, one had gone over the first 18 lessons of the first book. His knowledge of arithmetic was creditable. He could write easy words in Balbodh character. The other two were inferior to him. All these convicts were taught for an hour every day by a paid teacher, who appeared to be a careful man. I was satisfied with the progress of the boys, and the discipline and general management of the institution. I visited the school again on the 4th March last, when the roll bore the names of 48 convicts. I examined them thoroughly, and found no reason to be dissatisfied with the work done in the school."

About the Amraoti jail school the Deputy Educational Inspector writes:—

"On the 5th of December last I paid a visit to the jail school at this station, and held the annual examination of the convicts who were then under instruction. Of the 49 pupils on the register, 44 were present, divided into four classes * * * * * * A paid teacher on Rs. 15 per mensem manages the school, which is held for three hours on Sundays and for one hour on other days. * * * * In the first class there were six convicts present out of seven on the roll. All of them acquitted themselves satisfactorily in reading from the Berar third book and in explaining from the same. Their writing to dictation was, on the whole, pretty fair, and about half of them only were well up in working out sums in the first four simple rules of arithmetic. In the second class all the 11 pupils on the roll were present. Of these, four who were old students read fairly from the Berar second book, but of the remaining students one read Modi and two Balbodh only, others being unable to read out anything. Dictation of the old pupils was good, but of the fresh comers it was in no way suited to the standard. Only one or two of these pupils knew simple addition, the rest having done the multiplication tables up to 5 × 10. In the 3rd class all the 10 pupils on the register were present. Most of these boys wrote easy words, though incorrectly, in Balbodh on their slates, and only two of them knew to write in Modi charac-

ters besides. In ujalni they had generally learnt the numerical figures up to 100. All read fairly the Balbodh lessons from the Berar first book, and about six from them read Modi lessons also from the same. In the fourth or the lowest class 17 pupils were present out of 21 on the roll. These were mostly beginners, who had learnt to read and write the Marathi vowels only. In ujalni they had not done much, most of them having learnt the serial numbers up to 30."

Schools aided by fixed monthly grants.

45. On the 31st March there were four schools under private management and aided by fixed monthly grants. They are shown with the usual particulars in the following table :—

No.	Name of school.	No. on roll on 31st March.	Average No. on roll monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Sanctioned monthly grant.	No. of pupils passed in the primary standards.
1	Akalkote (Akola) poor boys' school ..	49	45	33	16	5
2	Buldana Mission school.	24	26	19	10	10
3	Amraoti do. ..	107	106	75	50	28
4	Amraoti Mission female school	25	25	17	16	7
	Total ...	205	202	144	92	50

The Akalkote poor boys' schools has greatly fallen off, five pupils only having passed, against ten last year, though the number on roll has considerably increased. The Deputy Educational Inspector says of this school:—" The result (of the examination) shows downward progress, and if the school does not improve the grant will have to be either reduced or withdrawn."

"The Buldana Mission school," says the Deputy Educational Inspector, " shows an improvement in efficiency, though in attendance it has gone down." The number on roll on the 31st March of the previous year was 31, and 8 passed. This year, though the number on roll is considerably smaller, ten boys have passed.

The Amraoti Deputy Educational Inspector reports unfavourably of the Mission school for boys at Amraoti, and attributes the failure to the appointment of boys who have only passed the 5th standard in the same school as assistant masters. 28 only passed out of 82 presented, whereas during 1888-89 48 passed out of 91 presented.

The Mission school for girls has very slightly improved, but is not in a flourishing condition.

There are two other schools aided by fixed monthly grants, but as they are for European and Eurasian children, they will be treated of in Section VII.

Indigenous schools.

46. The next table shows the number of indigenous shools, pupils examined in them, and grants earned by their masters during the year under report:—

Statement.

District.	No. of indigenous schools on 31st March 1890.	No. of indigenous schools inspected and examined during 1889 90.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of schools which earned grants and prizes during 1889 90.				No of pupils under each standard which earned grants in aid.						Amount of grants earned.			
				No. of indigenous schools which earned proficiency and capitation grants including prizes	No, of indigenous schools which earned other than proficiency grants besides prizes	No. of schools which earned prizes only.	Total.	I	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Total	Proficiency	Capitation.	Other grants for prizes, maps, furniture, &c.	Total.
														Rs. a. p	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola	111	104	1,110	91	1	11	103	378	215	104	37		734	1,802 7 0	816 10 0	141 2 8	2,760 3 8
Buldana	104	86	933	83	1	2	86	323	210	91	25		649	1,479 3 0	721 8 0	114 5 8	2,315 0 8
Basim	93	80	634	60		9	69	198	122	67	29		416	1,011 1 6	473 4 0	61 5 0	1,545 10 6
Amraoti	120	120	2,493	110		6	116	439	224	169	13		845	1,833 4 9	964 14 0	120 5 9	2,918 8 6
Wun	52	49	435	47	1	1	49	151	58	21	5		235	419 11 6	102 12 0	42 0 8	564 7 8
Ellichpur	49	45	460	40		5	45	142	77	41	16	...	276	606 0 0	396 15 0	78 9 0	1,081 8 5
Total	520	484	6,065	431	3	34	468	1,631	906	493	125		3,155	7,151 11 9	3,475 15 0	557 11 11	11,185 6 8
Total for 1888-89	487	476	5,759	395	1	41	437	1,526	840	377	128	1	2,872	6,695 5 0	3,232 12 4	600 7 1	10,528 8 5

This shows a very satisfactory aggregate increase over last year in almost every head. The number of pupils under each standard which earned grants-in-aid has fallen off in the 4th standard only, and by a trifling number. The aggregate number under all standards shows an increase of nearly three hundred. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana, says:—

"It is not only in quantity but also in quality that the (indigenous) schools have improved," and "I am glad to state here that amicable relations have been growing up between the indigenous schoolmasters and the masters of Government schools in their neighbourhood, and advice is often sought for on the one hand, and is as often given ungrudgingly on the other."

The view of the Akola Deputy Educational Inspector is not quite so favourable. Accounting for a falling off under some heads in his district he says:—

"The masters of these schools attempted too much. They took more care for the pupils of the higher standards than for those of the lower ones, because they knew that they would reap a better harvest if the former passed." He adds however "the generality of indigenous masters have received some education in the Government schools, and are sure to see their mistake. The next year's results are therefore likely to be encouraging"

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Basim, says that during the year indigenous agency showed great activity, and has made up for what was lost on the side of Government schools. This officer, however, as well as more than one of the other inspecting officers, complains of the 'ephemeral' nature of these schools. He says: "These schools cannot be otherwise than ephemeral, especially as people are apt to withhold, and do often withhold or altogether refuse to pay, the remuneration to the conductors according as suits their convenience or whim."

The Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur, says: "It is evidently absurd to have schools conducted by young men whose education extends up to only the 4th standard." There is no doubt much truth in this remark, but the number of teachers with such very poor qualifications is at least in a minority, and it is to be hoped that as the schools succeed, we may have better educated teachers. Meanwhile the movement for private teaching is unquestionably gaining ground, and the education, such as it is, becoming more general.

I am unable to agree with Colonel Rennick, who, in forwarding the report of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur, says:—

"I find that the indigenous schools do not receive the encouragement they deserve; because the master does not happen to be one from our schools he is thought nothing of, though he may be master of his language and knows accounts; certainly he is better mannered than the sprig of a master turned out from our training colleges."

I do not know what Colonel Rennick means by saying the schools are not encouraged, considering the great amount of support that is given them by Government, nor can I think that the old fashioned, utterly untrained men are better than the men from the training college, who have at least been regularly taught something.

Physical education.

47. The following table shows the number of gymnasia under each circle teacher, the number visited by each during the year, and the average number of days he halted at each place at each visit:—

District.	Circle of the gymnast.	No. of gymnasia on 31st March		No. of gymnasia visited during the year.	Average No. of days of halts at each place at each visit.
		1889	1890		
Akola ...	1. Schools in the Akola, Khamgaon and Balapur Taluks, excluding those in the town of Akola	49	49	49	2·8
	2. Schools in the Akot and Jalgaon Taluks	74	76	76	1·9
Buldana ...	1. Schools in the Chikhli and Mehkar Taluks	18	24	22	5·3
	2. Schools in the Mulkapur Taluk ...	20	23	23	5·7
Basim ...	1. Schools in the Basim Taluk and nine schools in the Mungrul Circle ...	28	27	28	6·3
	2. Schools in the Pusad Taluk and seven schools in the Mungrul Circle ...	28	29	29	5·3
Amraoti ...	1. Schools in the Amraoti and Murtazapur Taluks excluding those in the town of Amraoti	49	49	39	6·9
	2. Schools in the Chandur and Morsi Taluks	63	66	66	3·5
Wun ...	1. Schools in the Yeotmal and Darwar Taluks	17	20	20	8
	2. Schools in the Wun and Kelapur Taluks and eight schools in the Yeotmal Taluk.	22	22	22	8
Ellichpur...	1. Schools in the Ellichpur Taluk ...	27	27	27	3·9
	2. Schools in the Daryapur Taluk ...	31	33	33	6·4
	Total ...	426	445	434	

Besides the gymnasts whose work is shown in this table, there are two others, one for the town and station of Akola, and another for those of Amraoti.

The table shows an increase under every heading over last year's figures, and the reports of all the Deputy Educational Inspectors are encouraging.

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola, says "much credit is due to the town gymnast, who first learned himself useful exercises in drill under a competent regimental sepoy, and then introduced it first in the training college and then in the high school. The circle gymnastic teachers learned it from him and introduced it in all the schools in the district. * * * * The indigenous schoolmasters are following the Government teachers in introducing gymnastic sports in their schools." I am glad to be able to confirm the opinion expressed by the Deputy Educational Inspectors by my own experience on tour. Wherever

there was any gymnastic apparatus the boys took evident interest in their exercises, especially when anything new was shown them. The tendency is of course sometimes to use parallel bars for "sky larking" rather than solid exercise, but many of them took a keen interest in the exercises shown them. Many of the schoolmasters personally drilled their boys, and watched such little performances as I was able to exhibit or indicate, so as to put their boys through them when I had left.

I really believe they all try to improve in this branch, but of course some masters have great difficulties to contend with. In Mulkapur the athletic exercises were very good indeed, and the Jalgaon boys also distinguished themselves. The best drilling was, beyond all comparison, in Ellichpur Cantonment Anglo-Marathi school, where the classes were taught by youngsters from the regiment quartered there. In Akot prizes were given in my presence by the President of the School Committee to the best gymnastic performers in the Anglo-vernacular school. A regular scheme of physical exercises and prizes for athletic feats has now been sanctioned, *vide* your No. 3234, dated the 27th May 1890.

Employment under Government.

48. Four candidates were examined during 1889-90 in the subjects of standard VI, excluding English, in accordance with Rule III of the Resident's Book Circular No. IX of 1882, and two of them passed the test and obtained certificates. Six others applied for and obtained certificates of having passed the 9th standard in the high schools. Ninety-seven of the students and ex-students of our schools got employment under Government during the year, on salaries varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 25 a month, of whom 65 got appointments in the Educational Department, 17 in the Civil and Revenue Departments, eight in the Police and seven in other departments. Fifteen others were employed by private individuals, one by a municipality, and one in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

49. The following is a comparative statement for the past five years of the pupils in Government and municipal schools classified according to race or creed :—

Schools.	Christians.		Hindus.										Muhammadans.		Parsees.		Others.		Total.
			Brahmins.		Kunbis.		Low caste.		Other Hindus.		Total.								
	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	
Government. High schools, Boys	1	·2	245	68·8	21	5·9	..	..	55	15·4	321	90·1	33	9·2	1	·2	..	...	356
Middle schools, Boys.	6	·1	1,676	40 2	472	11·3	78	1·8	1,598	38·4	3,824	91·9	323	7·7	4	·09	3	·07	4,160
Primary schools. Boys	5	·01	2,747	9·5	8,149	28·3	1,328	4·6	11,817	41·1	24,041	83·7	4,609	16 05	3	·01	45	·1	28,703
Primary schools. Girls	...	.	189	17 3	130	11·9	5	·4	478	43 9	802	73·7	285	26·2	...	.	.		1,087
Municipal schools. Boys	1	·04	349	16·5	103	4·8	63	2·9	922	43·8	1,437	68·2	659	31·3	6	·2	1	·04	2,104
Municipal schools. Girls	1	·3	73	25·3	19	6·5		..	129	44 7	221	76·7	66	22·9	.	...	...	.	288
Total	14	·03	5,279	14·3	8,894	24·2	1,474	4·01	14,999	40·8	30,646	83·5	5,975	16·2	14	·03	49	·1	36,698
Total for 1888-89	17	·04	5,278	14·6	8,525	23·6	1,423	3·9	14,895	41·2	30,121	83·4	5,932	16·4	23	·06	6	·01	36,098
Total for 1887-88 ..	22	·06	5,161	14·4	8,590	24·1	1,392	3·9	14,631	41	29,776	83·6	5,773	16·2	11	·03		·05	35,600
Total for 1886-87 ..	34	·09	5,368	14·6	8,940	24 2	1,344	3·6	15,461	41 9	31,113	84·3	5,708	15·5	11	·03	20	·05	36,886
Total for 1885 86 ...	16	·05	5,008	14·4	8,459	24·3	1,177	3·4	14.806	41·5	29,450	84·7	5,292	15·2	20	·06	3	·008	34,781

The total of pupils is larger for the year under report than it was for the previous year, but for the year 1886-87 the figures were 36,886, a number which has not been since equalled. This is no doubt owing to the rapid advance of indigenous schools, which draw away so many boys who would otherwise be attending Government schools.

There is a very slight increase in the number of Brahmins of both sexes taken together, but a very considerable increase in the number of Brahmin girls,

there being 189 Brahmin girls attending Government primary schools, against 140 last year, and 73 Brahmin girls attending municipal schools, against 65 last year.

The number of Kunbis is larger than that for 1888-89, but smaller than the number in the year 1886-87 already referred to. The number of Kunbi girls is much the same as for last year, there being an increase of 5 only in Government schools and a decrease of 1 in municipal schools.

There has been a steady and unbroken increase in the number of low-caste pupils during the past five years, but this increase for the year under report is confined to primary schools, all the others showing a decrease. In the year 1888-89 there was only one low-caste boy attending a high school, but he disappears during the year under report.

The increase in Muhammadans is unbroken for the past five years. The increase is in Government primary and middle schools. In high schools there is a slight falling off. Muhammadan girls in Government primary schools have increased from 278 to 285, and in municipal schools they have decreased from 73 to 66.

Professions, &c., of the parents or guardians of pupils.

50. The next table compares the number of pupils attending Government and municipal schools who are the children of cess payers with the number of pupils whose parents or guardians do not pay cess :—

Schools.			Cess payers.	Non-cess payers					Total
				Government servants	Merchants	Agriculturists	Others.	Total	
High schools—Boys ...		...	110	119	25	1	101	246	356
Middle schools—Boys ...		...	1,633	562	645	391	929	2,527	4,160
Primary schools. Boys ...	Government	...	14,191	1,458	3,747	3,595	5,712	14,512	28,703
	Municipal	...	236	309	503	228	828	1,868	2,104
Girls ...	Government	...	309	130	222	132	294	778	1,087
	Municipal	...	8	68	44	28	140	280	288
	Total	...	16,487	2,646	5,186	4,375	8,004	20,211	36,698

The table shows on the whole a smaller number of children of cess-payers than that for the year 1888-89, being 16,487 against 16,500 of the previous year.

The decrease is in high schools, primary boys' schools, both Government and municipal, and in municipal girls' schools. There is an increase in the number in middle schools and in Government girls' schools. In non-cess payers there is an increase of 613, which increase is divided among Government servants, agriculturists and 'others,' the number under 'merchants' showing a considerable decrease.

Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils.

51. The following is a comparative statement of the wealthy, middle and poor classes as represented in Government and municipal schools:—

Class of school.	Richer classes with an income of Rs. 500 a year and upwards	Per-centage.	Middle classes.	Per-centage	Poor classes, income of Rs 200 a year and under.	Per-centage.	Total.
High schools—Boys—Govt. ...	12	3·3	232	65·1	112	31·4	356
Middle schools—Boys—Govt ...	203	4·8	1,475	35·4	2,482	59·6	4,160
Primary schools. Boys. Government.	491	1·7	7,874	27·4	20,338	70·8	28,703
Primary schools. Boys. Municipal...	40	1·9	483	22·9	1,581	75·1	2,104
Primary schools. Girls.. Government.	18	1·6	209	19·2	860	79·1	1,087
Primary schools. Girls.. Municipal...	17	5·9	87	30·2	184	63·8	288
Total ...	781	2·1	10,360	28·2	25,557	69·6	36,698
Total for 1888-89 ...	509	1·4	9,502	26·3	26,087	72·2	36,098

The number belonging to the first column, 'richer classes,' has increased very considerably, being 781 against 509 in the previous year, and the increase is divided over every class of school, including girls' schools.

The total under 'middle classes' also shows an increase, municipal boys' schools only showing a less number than in the previous year.

In the 'poor classes' there is a decrease on the whole, though there is a slight increase in one or two districts. The Wun Deputy Educational Inspector attributes the decrease to their inadequate means of livelihood. The Basim Deputy Educational Inspector says that epidemics and insufficient rain-fall affected the poor classes particularly.

School-houses

52. The new building for the Anglo-vernacular school at Mehkar has not yet been completed and made over to the department. The work of constructing a building for the Akola Anglo-Marathi school has been kept back, as local subscriptions are not forthcoming either from the municipality or the people. The long felt want of additional accommodation for the Chikhli Anglo-vernacular school will, it is hoped, be supplied during the current year, the plan and estimate for the same having been sent in for sanction. Many Anglo-vernacular schools are hampered by want of sufficient accommodation, portions of some of them being held in rented buildings. The combined school building lately constructed for the Anglo-Marathi and Anglo-Urdu schools at Amraoti is found insufficient, and a separate building will have to be constructed for the Anglo-Urdu school.

The following table shows the number of school-houses which were completed and the number under construction during the year under report, and the total expenditure incurred in each district:—

District.	No of schools.		Cost (including additions and alterations to existing schools.)		
	Completed.	Under construction.	Rs.	a.	p.
Akola	11	1	17,629	10	4
Buldana	...	8	4,368	1	10
Basim	1	...	1,466	10	6
Amraoti	2	6	11,095	2	6
Wun	1	1	1,926	9	0
Ellichpur	3	2	7,950	6	5
Total ...	18	18	44,436	8	7

The above sum of Rs. 44,436-8-7 includes Rs. 16,230-13-5 paid from general revenues, Rs. 26,463-2-8 from the educational cess, Rs. 1,122-8-6 from municipal fund, and Rs. 620 from subscriptions.

53. Repairs to school-houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 17,500-12-4, against Rs. 17,231-5-10 in the preceding year, Rs. 2,871-15-2 being spent from general revenues, Rs. 9,540-14-3 from the educational cess, Rs. 4,837-11-9 from fees, Rs. 209-3-2 from municipal funds, and Rs. 41 from subscriptions.

School libraries and apparatus

54. Books and maps supplied to Government schools during the year under report were as follows:—

Schools	Cost.		
	Rs	a.	p.
Secondary schools	790	7	0
Primary schools	1,483	7	0
Total ...	2,273	14	0

Shetkari, a Marathi agricultural magazine, and *Fanoon* and *Guardian of Health*, Hindustani magazines, continue to be supplied to the more important vernacular schools. Copies of Parts XXV to XXVIII of the Indian Art Journal were supplied to the secondary schools and the training college. Furniture of the value of Rs. 8,619-0-2 was supplied during the year to all classes of schools.

V.—School Education—Special.

Institutions for training teachers

55. The following table compares the statistics for the past year of the training college and the pupil-teachers attached to vernacular schools with those of the preceding year:—

Statement.

Years		No of students at the end of the year					Average No of students on roll during the year			No of students examined in the first year's course and certificate examinations.												No of students who obtained employment.		
		Marathi side		Hindustani side						First year's course						Certificate examination								
										Examined			Passed			Examined			Passed.					
		Stipendiary	Free	Stipendiary	Free	Total	Marathi side	Hindustani side	Total	Marathi side	Hindustani side.	Total	Marathi side	Hindustani side	Total.	Marathi side	Hindustani side	Total	Marathi side	Hindustani side	Total	Marathi side	Hindustani side	Total
1888-89	Students of the College	60	3	15		78	60	15	75	34	9	43	32	7	39	23	6	29	11	1	12	13	3	16
	Pupil-teachers in other schools	20				20	18		18	19		19	7		7							5		5
	Total	80	3	15		98	78	15	93	53	9	62	39	7	46	23	6	29	11	1	12	18	3	21
1889-90.	Students of the College	59	1	15	1	76	55	15	70	29	9	38	24	6	30	21	6	27	15	6	21	18	5	23
	Pupil-teachers in other schools	16				16	16		16	18		18	7		7							7		7
	Total	75	1	15	1	92	71	15	86	47	9	56	31	6	37	21	6	27	15	6	21	25	5	30

The table shows a smaller attendance for the year under report than for the previous year, but the difference is not very considerable.

There is a falling off in the number of passes among the first year's course men, the number for the year under report being 37 passed, against 46 in the previous year The percentage of passes to the number examined is also less than in the previous year, being over 74 per cent last year, against a little more than 66 per cent. for the year under report. Even the smaller percentage would be very satisfactory if it were quite certain that the number fairly represented the capabilities of the examinees.

In the results of the examination for certificates there is a very great improvement shown. In 1888-89 12 passed out of 29 examined. At the last examination, 21 passed out of 27 examined. The pupils of the Hindustani side, who failed badly in the preceding year in the certificate examination, have this year done remarkably well, 6 having been examined, all of whom passed.

In the first year's course they also did well, 6 having passed out of 9.

56 There does not appear to be any improvement in the training classes taught in other schools than the training college Out of 18 examined this year, 7 only passed, the result being very much on a par with last year's These are all Marathi men, there being more than a sufficient supply of Hindustani teachers from the training college The result of another year's experience has shown that the localities selected for these additional classes should be reconsidered. Of the three classes which failed to pass any pupil-teacher last year, two have passed only one each. The other at Darwha in the Wun District has passed three. It has to be remembered that all these are first year's course men. The school at Warud in the Amraoti District, which last year passed four men, has not this year passed any.

57. There is an increase in the number of students from the college who obtained employment as teachers, corresponding to the increased number of men who passed, there being 30 against 21 in the preceding year.

Examination for entrance into the training college.

58. The entrance examination to the training college was held on Monday, the 4th November 1889, and following days at the head-quarters of each district.

The following table shows the number of candidates examined and the number that passed and joined from each district :—

District.	No. examined.			No. passed.			No. of those that joined.		
	Marathi side.	Hindustani side	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.
Akola	22	8	30	14	5	19	14	5	19
Buldana	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
Basim	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	...	2
Amraoti	20	2	22	11	...	11	9	...	9
Wun	8	...	8	4	...	4	4	...	4
Ellichpur	7	2	9	2	2	4	2	2	4
Total ...	62	16	78	35	9	44	33	8	41

The table shows a falling-off on the whole in all the totals. Amraoti and Ellichpur have passed more than last year; the other districts less. On the whole the number who joined is less by four for the year under report than it was for the preceding year.

Boarding-houses.

59. There were 50 Hindu and 25 Muhammadan boarders at the close of the year under report. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,132-12-9½ and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,129-11-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 3-1-7½ on the 31st March 1890. The average monthly charge for each Hindu boarder was Rs. 4-3-10, and for each Muhammadan boarder Rs. 3-5-3.

60. Drilling and athletics are well attended to in the training college. I have personally seen the boys at their exercises, at which they had acquired considerable proficiency. The Principal of the training college informs me that he has had the boys who entered last year weighed, and that there is a remarkable difference at the end of the year. This is no doubt owing partly to better food, but also, I should say, largely to the practising of athletic sports.

Moral training

61. From the report of the Principal and my own observation I believe that the moral training of the young men in the college is being as carefully attended to as circumstances will allow. They are certainly well watched and looked after. The Principal says, "every opportunity is taken by me and by my assistants to inculcate upon the minds of our pupils principles of morality and truth derived from the reading lessons." This is well. He adds, however, "at the weekly meetings of the college students subjects of morality and good conduct are freely discussed by the fresh and the old students of the college." I do not know whether such speculative discussion of the subject of morals by a number of boys is sure to produce unmixed good. The Principal speaks of the results as beneficial, and I hope they are so.

The same system of drawing moral lessons from the books read and inculcating the virtues of truth, honesty, &c., is observed in other institutions besides the training college, *i.e.*, in the Hindustani schools and Anglo-vernacular schools, and, so far as can be, in some of the primary schools. The Educational Inspector says:—" Most of the masters now watch the conduct of boys in school and outside too as far as possible. Some speak or write to the guardians of boys on the subject. Conduct registers have been introduced into the Akola Anglo-vernacular school, and an annual report on the conduct and progress of each boy is made to his guardian. * * * * * From all this it will appear that the masters are alive to their responsibility." Mr. Mahajani adds: "But after all the master's influence does not go farther than it can. Public opinion at home and its surroundings are factors that must be taken into account, and very often their influence works against, instead of with, the masters."

The proposals for keeping conduct registers have now been sanctioned (*vide* your No. 3234, dated 27th May 1890).

Training of teachers for secondary schools

62. The proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that a class of matriculated students should be trained by one of the head masters of the high schools, so as to qualify them to give instruction in the middle school course, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Drawing.

63. The following table shows the result of the first-grade examination of the Bombay School of Art :—

Name of School.	No of pupils present ed.	Number of pupils passed.				No. who obtained certifi-cates.	No of prizes won
		Free-hand draw ing	Geo-metry	Model draw-ing	In all heads.		
Akola High School	22	11	10	6	3	3	...
Amraoti High School	31	14	14	6	8	8	...
Akola Training College	22	4	9	5	1	1	...
Total ...	75	29	33	17	12	12	...
Total for 1888-89 ..	74	25	12	2	4	4	...

The table shows less deplorable results than those for last year, but it is bad enough. I fear many of the boys who have to take up drawing have no special bent towards it. It seems to me very doubtful whether it is wise to compel boys to learn drawing if they show no natural talent for it.

Industrial training.

64. Mr. Fuller, Manager of the Industrial School at Akola, has requested that the Government grant sanctioned for two years be discontinued, and his request has been communicated to you in my No. 211, dated 18th April 1890.

A special report on the school was submitted to you in my No. 2846, dated 15th February 1890.

VI.—Female Education.

Government and Municipal schools for girls

65. The following statement gives the necessary information regarding all Government and Municipal female schools in the province :—

District.		No of schools on 31st March		No of scholars on 31st March.		Average No on roll during		Average daily attendance.		Fees collected during		Expenditure	Annual cost of educating each pupil.
		1889.	1890	1889.	1890	1888 89	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889 90.	1888 89.	1889 90.		
										Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.
Akola	Government	13	13	378	388	363	385	228	227	65 11 6	74 6 3	2,313 7 0	6 0 6
	Municipal	3	3	140	144	132	135	76	76	6 5 6	14 8 9	1,003 8 6	7 6 11
Buldana	Government	5	6	183	223	186	216	107	129	31 9 9	37 4 6	1,747 12 10	8 1 5
Basim	Do.	2	2	60	70	60	65	44	47	8 4 9	12 3 3	389 12 6	5 15 0
Amraoti	Do	5	5	197	168	183	173	128	124	36 5 0	33 4 9	1,346 13 9	7 3 3
	Municipal	8	3	145	144	153	140	91	96	33 5 6	33 4 3	1,304 10 8	9 5 1
Wun	Government	1	3	30	88	31	81	21	49	7 8 6	18 2 0	510 8 3	6 4 10
Ellichpur ..	Do.	5	5	146	150	153	147	105	94	21 9 9	21 14 0	1,345 14 9	9 2 5
	Total	37	40	1,279	1,375	1,261	1,342	800	842	210 12 3	244 15 9	9,962 8 3	7 5 7
										Total for 1888 89 ..		8,966 0 1	7 1 9

There is an increase under every head. The Deputy Educational Inspectors speak on the whole very hopefully of female education in their districts The girls' schools at Yeotmal and Wun are doing very fairly, and the girls' school at Deulgaon Raja is spoken well of by the Deputy Educational Inspector of Buldana.

The schools at Akot and Akola are both doing well, and the Akola Deputy Educational Inspector reports that at Keliweli the mistress teaches cookery in addition to the usual subjects. The school at Mangrul Pir in the Basim District appeared to be very flourishing when I visited it last December.

In Amraoti district the number of pupils has decreased. The decrease is in the inferior schools. The Amraoti Deputy Educational Inspector reports that the principal female schools, *i. e*, the Amraoti Municipal School No I and the Urdu female school at Karinja maintain their reputation and numbers, and the Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector says of the latter: "During the year under report this school presented seven girls for examination under the sixth or highest standard, and all of them passed."

The present state of female education.

66. The following statement shows the present condition of female education in the province:—

Institution	No. of institutions.	No of pupils attending			Average No on roll monthly of girl attending			Average daily attendance of girls attending			No of passes in standards						
		Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total	Female schools	Boys' schools	Total.	Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total	I.	II	III	IV	V.	VI.	Total.
Government schools	34	1,087	159	1,246	1,067	121	1,188	670	75	745	147	108	51	16	9	7	338
Municipal schools	6	288	1	289	275	1	276	172	·9	172 9	33	41	23	9	...		106
Aided schools	5	86	66	152	82	60	142	63	44	107	12	10	6	7	2		37
Unaided schools			3	3		3	3		2	2							
Total	45	1,461	229	1,690	1,424	185	1,609	905	121 9	1,026 9	192	159	80	32	11	7	*481
Total for 1888-89	42	1,377	240	1,617						...	201	104	56	28	18		407

* Includes the number of girls who passed the several standards in boys' schools

There is an increase both in the number of schools and of pupils and a considerable increase in the number of passes. It is noticeable that, while the total number of pupils has increased, the number of girls attending boys' schools has *decreased* by 11, and the number of those attending girls' schools has *increased* by 84.

The increase in passes belongs to the second, third, fourth, and sixth standards. There is a decrease in the first and fifth. In the previous year's report the sixth standard is not seen, none having been presented under it. In the year under report seven passed in the sixth standard. These were all in Government schools.

In accordance with paragraph 15 of the Resident's resolution on the report for the year 1888-89, two columns are added to the statement showing the "average monthly number on roll" and the "average daily attendance" for each class of school as compared with the number on the rolls. The proportion is not much less than in primary schools for boys.

VII.—Education of Special Classes.

(a) Europeans and Eurasians

67. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians was during the year under report the same as last year, *viz.*, the Anglican school at Yeotmal and the Catholic school

at Amraoti. The combined number on roll at these two schools on the 31st March 1890 was 51, against 37 in the previous year.

The number attending the Anglican school at Yeotmal at the close of the year under report was 6 boys and 8 girls. The average monthly number on roll was 15, and the average daily attendance 12. This school was examined by the Educational Inspector in December 1889, and the result of his examination was 1 boy and 5 girls passed in the first four standards. A fixed monthly grant of Rs. 65 is paid to this school.

Speaking of this examination, Mr. Mahajani says:—"Considering that in the previous year there was no regular teacher, the result may be considered fair." This is from his general annual report. His special report on the school is of course more detailed. Of the fourth standard he says:—"This class was very weak in parsing." The third standard is described as having done "very badly in dictation." The second and first standards are more favourably reported on, but "in all the classes paraphrase or explanation was weak." I have quoted the above from Mr. Mahajani's report, because I visited the school myself in November and am quite unable to report favourably of it. I examined the fourth, third, and second standards. Some of the pupils read fairly, but of parsing they seemed to know little or nothing, and there was an almost entire failure in arithmetic. Their ignorance of geography struck me as remarkable. I asked a class supposed to be acquainted with the geography of the British Isles which were the principal universities in England, but no one could say. Returning to this, after some other questions, I asked them what Oxford was known for, but nobody could tell me. The school is maintained by the European and Eurasian residents of the station, but, as the Inspector remarks, the community is small and can with difficulty keep up the number of pupils.

The Catholic school at Amraoti had a roll of 14 boys and 23 girls on 31st March 1890, against 12 boys and 9 girls at the end of the previous year. The average monthly number on roll and the average daily attendance were 32 and 27 respectively. This school was also examined by the Inspector in April 1890, and the result was 9 boys and 12 girls passed in the first four standards. This school receives a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 150. Mr. Mahajani says: "The result (of the examination) is a great improvement over the last year's, particularly in the girls' department. * * * The discipline is excellent."

(b Muhammadans. Statistics of Hindustani schools.

68. The following table gives the statistics of Government and Municipal Hindustani schools:—

District		No. of schools on 31st March.						No. of scholars on 31st March						No. of pupils examined and passed under standards																	
		1889.			1890.			1889.			1890			I		II		III.		IV.		V.		VI		VII		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Examined	Passed	Examined.	Passed	Examined	Passed	Examined.	Passed	Examined	Passed.	Examined	Passed.	Examined.	Passed	Examined.	Passed.
Akola	Government	17		17	18		18	777		777	804		804	115	85	78	50	55	34	30	21	18	9	14	7	4	2	314	208
	Municipal	3	1	4	3	1	4	287	30	317	286	24	310	68	42	35	22	36	14	34	16							173	94
Buldana—Govt ..		15	2	17	15	2	17	731	62	793	705	60	765	107	67	73	51	57	29	34	20	9	7					280	174
Basim. Government		4	1	5	4	1	5	255	34	289	269	45	314	58	45	44	30	26	16	12	8							140	99
Amraoti	Government	15	2	17	15	2	17	769	92	861	825	89	914	137	79	102	65	76	46	36	23	27	18	16	12	4	2	398	245
	Municipal	2	1	3	2	1	3	183	42	225	200	42	242	36	26	37	20	23	7	7	6							103	59
Wun Government		4		4	4		4	142		142	175		175	30	25	27	14	9	6	6	4							72	59
Ellichpur	Government	9	3	12	9	3	12	463	87	550	447	85	532	78	57	71	44	42	25	24	13	12	11					227	155
	Municipal	2		2	2		2	165		165	162		162	34	22	16	10	18	9	11	6							79	47
Total		71	10	81	72	10	82	3,772	347	4,119	3,873	345	4,218	663	448	483	310	342	186	194	122	66	45	30	19	8	4	1,786	1,140
													Tota for 1888 89	708	420	433	260	353	217	229	137	91	55	31	22	18	11	1,858	1,122

There is one more school than at the close of the previous year. One school has been closed and two opened, one of which in Ellichpur city is an Anglo-Urdu school. This school was opened in October and promises to do well. The number of pupils, as shown in the statement, has risen from 4,119 to 4,218, but in this table the Muhammadan boys of the high schools and of the Marathi and Anglo-Marathi schools have not been included. If we add 33 Muhammadan boys studying in high schools and 2,024 who attend Marathi and Anglo-Marathi schools and deduct 300 non-Muhammadans in Hindustani schools, the total number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools under public management will be 5,975, against 5,932 of last year.

The total number of Muhammadan pupils in schools under private management was 699, against 705 last year.

There is an increase of 18 in the total number passed, although the number examined was less than that of last year by 72 These figures are, however, not very encouraging as the increase is confined to the first and second standards, there being a decrease in all the others. This is not surprising, for it is in only a small minority of Hindustani schools that real interest seems to be taken in the work either by boys or masters. There is a wearied listlessness about many of them which forbids hope of much improvement, and in not a few of the school-houses the most noticeable fact is the excessive dirt.

Encouragement to Muhammadan education.

69. The Muhammadan Jalsa of Akola and Mr. Moulavi Nizam-ud-din have continued their scholarships in the Anglo-Hindustani schools at Akola and Amraoti, and the instances of small contributions and donations are frequent. The Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector says :—"There are, however, no individual instances of bright liberality, but I can safely say that the Muhammadans are not backward in encouraging education among their community as far as their means allow."

(c) Aborigines

70. On the 31st March 1890 there was only one school, at Chikalda, for the aboriginal races. On the same date the total number of aboriginal pupils attending schools in the province was 138, against 81 of the previous year. Although the attendance has increased, there is a decrease in the number examined and in the number passed, there being 44 and 23 respectively, against 56 and 27 in the preceding year. Whereas, however, in 1888-89 the majority passed in the two first standards and none above the fourth standard, in which there were four passes, for the year under report there are only two passes, each in the first two standards, there being 10 in the third standard, 7 in the fourth and 2 in the fifth, in which standard there were no passes during the previous year.

Low castes.

71. The following statement shows the number of low caste pupils during the last five years.—

District.	No. of low caste pupils on the 31st March.				
	1886.	1887.	1888	1889.	1890.
Akola	426	505	540	567	641
Buldana	118	157	142	191	186
Basim	98	116	130	120	118
Amraoti	226	295	243	189	197
Wun	96	70	78	80	58
Ellichpur	213	201	259	276	274
Total ...	1,177	1,344	1,392	1,423	1,474

The statement shows a steady increase on the whole, but there is a slight falling off for the year under report in Buldana, Basim, Wun, and Ellichpur.

The progress of the low-caste pupils is shown in the following table :—

Schools.	Standard I.			Standard II			Standard III			Standard IV.			Standard V.			Standard VI.			Standard VII			Total		
	No examined.	No passed	No studying on 31st March	No examined.	No. passed.	No studying on 31st March.	No examined	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No examined.	No. passed	No studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No examined	No. passed	No studying on 31st March	No examined.	No passed	No studying on 31st March	No. examined	No. passed	No studying on 31st March.
Government: Middle schools—Boys ..	14	11	47	7	4	10	4	2	7			2	6	3	7	1	1	4	1	1	1	33	22	78
Government: Primary schools: Boys	182	107	868	123	73	199	86	51	150	30	21	88	12	2	21	1	..	2	...			445	254	1,328
Government: Primary schools: Girls			3	1	1	1			1									.	.	..		1	1	5
Municipal Primary schools—Boys	13	4	34	9	5	10	8	4	12	2	1	7	...	.				...		...		32	14	63
Total	209	122	952	142	83	220	98	57	170	41	22	97	18	5	28	2	1	6	1	1	1	511	291	1,474
Total for 1888-89 .	204	135	978	108	71	222	76	39	130	27	17	64	8	5	21	3	3	5	1	1	2	427	271	1,422

There is an increase in the whole number of low-caste students, which increase belongs to the Government and Municipal primary schools for boys. In primary schools for girls the number has fallen from 7 to 5, and there is a considerable falling-off in the number attending middle schools, which is 78 against 104 last year.

There is an increase of 20 in the number passed, which increase belongs to the second, third, and fourth standards. There is a decrease in the first and sixth standards, while the fifth and seventh show the same number as last year.

It is generally admitted by the inspecting officers that these low-caste boys have more than average intelligence, and my own observation quite confirms this view. There is also, I fear, no doubt that they are under a considerable disadvantage in their endeavours to get education. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Basim, says : "These (low-caste) boys have the best facilities afforded them, but a very large majority of them, being required to live from hand to mouth, cannot attend school, and the few that do attend are unable to keep long at it." I am by no means sure that the first portion of this statement is correct. The Acting Deputy Educational Inspector for Ellichpur District says: "The Mahar only has cause for murmur and dissatisfaction. In a Hindu school he finds himself seated at a distance, and though he may be mixed with Hindu boys at an educational or revenue officer's visit, he can never associate with superior-caste boys, nor receive instruction side by side with them." Mr. Elliot, in forwarding the report of the Deputy Educational Inspector for Wun, says: "I regret to notice a large falling-off in the number of low-caste boys attending the schools in the district. I am afraid they are made to sit in verandahs and do not get a proper share of the master's time and attention." There is no doubt that this is frequently the case. In towns and in some of the larger villages more liberality is shown, but in small out-of-the-way village schools, and occasionally elsewhere, the Mahars have a hard time. I copy the following from notes taken by me on my inspection of the school at Oomri in the Buldana District last January :—"Third standard—two only answered well out of six; one of these two was a Mahar. Arithmetic—out of six only two right, one of whom again is the Mahar. Geography—fair; the Mahar did as well as the others, though he was not allowed to come inside and look at the map." I mention this out of numerous similar cases which came under my notice, because I was given to understand that this boy had never been allowed to use the map even when learning geography. He had to stand just outside the door, and the map was hung up

inside, too far off from him to read. He had, I suppose, taken the position of places on trust, as they were pointed out by the master, but had not been allowed to see the names for himself. It was quite a common experience to find one or two of these boys made to stand in the door, and, even when allowed inside, they have to keep a respectful distance from the others.

A little while since the Acting Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur District, reported to me that four Mahar boys desired admission to an indigenous school, which was accommodated in the village chowdi, but that the patel refused to admit them. I reported this to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, who informs me that the patel has been "warned."

It is most difficult to deal with cases of the kind, as the inspecting officers assure me that the probable consequence of insisting on the admission of low-caste boys into schools against the will of the body of villagers would be the emptying of such schools. There are Mahar schools at Babhali in the Ellichpur District and at Akot and at Hiwarkhed in the Akola District. For these schools accommodation has been provided by the Mahars themselves. As they seem anxious to learn, some help might well be given in the way of accommodation.

VIII.—Private Schools.

72. Private schools, *i.e.*, schools which, not adopting the course of study prescribed by the department, are not examined by the departmental officers, show an increase in the number of schools, but a decrease in the number of scholars. They are all Muhammadan.

IX—Preparation and Distribution of Text-books and other Educational Literature.

Work done by the Text-book Committee.

73. At the beginning of the year the Text-book Committee had no book on hand for review. Seven books were sent to them during the year, of which five were reported on by the committee in the course of the year, and on 31st March 1890 the committee had two books on hand.

Book Depôts.

74. There has been no change in the number of book depôts during the year under report. There is one central book depôt at Akola, and twenty-nine branch book depôts distributed over the towns and large villages in all the districts.

Stock account of the depôt.

75. The stock account of the depôt for the year 1889-90 is as follows:—

Receipts.

	Copies.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1889 ...	184,876	24,892	6	3
Books and maps printed and purchased during the year	92,823	14,464	10	10
Total ...	277,699	39,357	1	1

Disbursements.

Books and maps sold during the year...	97,195	14,846	15	5
Balance on 31st March 1890 ...	180,504	24,600	1	8
Total ...	277,699	39,447	1	1

A more detailed statement of the transactions is given below :—

Language	Balance on 31st March 1889		Books and maps purchased and printed during the year		Total		Books and maps sold during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1890	
	Copies.	Amount	Copies	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.
		Rs a p		Rs. a. p.		Rs a p		Rs. a p		Rs. a p.
English ..	11,158	5,009 2 3	8,542	3,313 11 6	19,700	8,322 13 9	7,717	3,101 13 10	11,983	5,220 15 11
Marathi	1,57,459	16,354 11 8	78,560	10,146 10 4	236,019	26,501 6 0	83,398	10,658 13 1	152 621	15,842 8 11
Sanskrit ..	2,572	890 15 0	554	201 13 6	3,126	1,092 12 6	430	247 4 6	2,696	845 8 0
Persian ..	793	125 12 6	45	16 9 0	838	142 5 6	81	22 2 6	757	120 3 0
Urdu .	12,894	2,601 12 10	5,122	785 14 6	18,016	3,387 11 4	5,569	816 13 6	12,447	2,570 13 10
Total	1,84,876	24,982 6 3	92,823	14,464 10 10	277,699	39,447 1 1	97,195	14,846 15 5	180,504	24,600 1 8

It will be observed that the value of books purchased during the year is less than that of books sold by Rs. 382-4-7, and consequently the balance of stock has decreased by the same amount.

76. Books of the selling price of Rs. 14,464-10-10 were purchased during the year at a total cost of Rs. 12,848-5-6. The difference of Rs 1,616-5-4, being the discount allowed to the depôt, would have been considered as gross profit if the value of books purchased had not been exceeded by that of books sold. But the value of books actually sold amounted to Rs. 14,846-15-5, and therefore the profit, which must be proportionally more, might be deemed to be about Rs. 1,659. The expenditure on account of the depôt is as follows :—

	Rs	a.	p.
Cost of the establishment	1,632	0	0
Contingencies	322	15	0
Commission paid to branch depôt keepers ...	447	11	6
Total ...	2,402	10	6
Deduct profit ...	1,659	0	0
Net cost to Government ...	743	10	6

77. The cash account of the depôt is as follows :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p
Balance on 31st March 1889	7	6	8
Sale proceeds of books	14,846	15	5
Do. of broken boxes	19	4	0
Do. of Berar School Paper ...	1	5	0
Do. of Sanitary Primer ...	2	3	0
Registration fee	2	0	0
	14,879	2	1

Disbursements.

Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of books	14,405	13	11
Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of broken boxes	19	14	0
Amount paid into treasury on account of Berar School Paper	1	5	0
Amount paid into treasury on account of Sanitary Primer	2	3	0
Registration fee	2	0	0
Commission allowed to branch book depôt keepers	447	11	6
Cash in hand with some depôt-keepers ...	0	12	8
	14,879	12	1

Literature.

78. During the year under report sixteen books were registered under Act XXV of 1867, against 15 in the previous year. Seven of these were issues of the *Berar School Paper*. The others were (1) *Report of the Berar Educational Conference for 1888*, (2) *National Congress of India*, (3) *Guru Stawa Panchapadi*, (4) *Tara Natak*, (5) *Report of the Berar Educational Conference for 1889*, (6) *Proceedings of the Fourth Indian National Congress*, (7) *Catechism of the Orders of the Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts*, (8) *Hand Bill of the Indian National Congress*, (9) *National Congress*. The author of the third book, *Guru Stawa Panchapadi*, has reserved his copyright by paying Rs. 2 as registration fee. All the books are in Marathi, except the *Guru Stawa Panchapadi*, which is in both Sanskrit and Marathi. The Berar School Papers and No. 2 were printed at the Akola *Shuddha Varhadi* Press, Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 were printed at the *Vaidarbha* Press in Akola, and the rest at the Amraoti *Pramoda Sindhu* Press.

Public libraries.

79. The libraries or reading rooms have increased from 29 to 31. Four new ones were opened, *viz.*, at Paturda, Deulgaon Raja, Badnera, Anjangaon, in the Akola, Buldana, Amraoti, and Ellichpur Districts respectively, and two were closed—one in the Akola District at Mallegaon and the other in the Basim District at Risod. This last had no library, being only a reading room. The following table gives detailed information about the libraries and reading rooms in the province :—

District.	Locality.	Average number of subscribers during the year	Rate of subscription.	Average monthly income. Subscriptions.	Average monthly income. Grants from Town and Municipal Funds	Number of books in the library	Number of books issued to subscribers during the year	Number of newspapers and periodicals. Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular.	Number of newspapers and periodicals. English.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Akola	Akola ...	89	Rs 2, Re. 1, As 8 & As. 4	35 11 0	10 0 0	548	750	15	7
	Khamgaon	28	Rs. 2, Re. 1, & As. 8	23 11 0	...	500	15	7	1
	Shegaon	2	Rs 5 ...	0 5 9	...	...	...	2	1
	Matergaon	10	Rs. 2, Re. 1, & As. 8	5 0 0	...	15	15	5	...
	Jalamb...	16	As. 2	1 14 8	...	2	2	7	...
	Akot ...	10	As. 8, As. 4, & As. 2	5 0 0	8 10 8	258	35	7	1
	Assegaon	29	As. 8, As. 4, As 2 & As. 1	5 4 0	...	10	10	24	1
	Keliweli	40	A. 1 & A. ½	3 0 0	...	86	200	8	..
	Jalgaon	25	Re. 1, As. 8, As 4, & As. 2	9 8 0	...	160	257	11	1
	Balapur Fort	15	Re. 1, As. 8, As 4 & As. 2.	4 0 0	...	35	20	4	1
	Balapur Peith	20	As. 4	5 0 0	...	40	30	3	
	Allegaon	6	As. 2½. ...	1 0 0	...	40	...	3	...
	Paturda	39	As. 8 ...	5 0 0	...	5	5	18	...
Buldana.	Mehkar	...	....	5 0 0	...	258	...	3	.
	Buldana	14	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4	7 8 0	...	190	35	4	1
	Chikhli	...	....	50 0 0	...	119	...	5	3
	Malkapur	15	Rs 2, Re. 1, & As 8	17 0 0	...	175	...	...	1
	Deulgaon Raja	...	As. 4, & As. 2	...	...	...	...	6	2
Basim ...	Basim ...	15	Rs. 1½ & As. 8	8 0 0	10 0 0	550	25	8	2
	Pusad ..	45	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4	15 0 0	...	90	28	7	1
Amraoti.	Amraoti	96	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4.	40 0 0	25 0 0	1,250	500	21	13
	Talegaon	21	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4	7 0 0	...	105	99	11	4
	Mangrul Dastgir	12	Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 per year	10 0 0	...	43	19	10	3
	Morsi ...	40	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, & As. 2.	18 0 0	2 0 0	10	6	12	2
	Badnera	35	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4	13 8 0	...	...	...	8	2
Wun ...	Yeotmal	44	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4	25 7 0	10 0 0	163	8	10	5
	Wun ...	31	As. 8, As. 4, As. 2 & A. 1	3 0 0	...	90	50	7	...
Ellichpur	Ellichpur Cantonment.	39	Re. 1, At 8, & As 4	15 4 0	...	480	132	10	3
	Daryapur	70	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4	33 8 4	...	314	812	9	2
	Ellichpur City	28	As. 12, As. 8, & As. 4	8 8 0	...	55	57	12	1
	Anjangaon	51	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4	12 5 7	2 8 0	70	498	13	...

Press.

80. The following table gives the usual information about printing presses in the province:—

District.	Name of Press.	Name of publisher.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Akola ...	Varhad Samachar.	Narayan Khunderao...	Varhad Samachar.	None.	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 5.
	Vaidarbha ...	Venkatesh Ramchundra.	Vaidarbha ...	Do. ...	Do. do. Rs. 4.
	Shuddha Varhadi.	Hari Ramchandra ...	Shuddha Varhadi.	Berar School Paper.	Do. do. Rs. 2. Berar School Paper, a monthly magazine published by the Educational Department.
	Guna Sindu ...	Baijanath Abhyan Karan Byasa.	Sajjana Sudhapan.	None ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 2-13-0. It is written in Hindi.
	Chandra Kant.	Mahomed Alli Tyab Alli	None ..	Do. ...	The press does not issue any newspaper. It merely does job printing.
Amraoti	Pramod Sindhu	Yeshwant Govind ..	Pramod Sindhu.	Do. ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 3-13-0
	Albion Press ...	Bapu Vithal ...	None ...	Do. ...	The press does only job printing.
Ellichpur...	Surya Kant ...	Waman Narayan ...	Surya Kant ...	Do. ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 2.

Educational Conference.

81. The Educational Conference was held in the year under report at Amraoti on 11th November and three following days. The most important work done was the consideration of the proposed transfer of the control of schools to District Boards and of certain points of discipline and training which were referred to the inspecting officers for consideration. I have already in my letter No. 2133, dated the 17th December 1889, mentioned the assistance given me in this respect by these officers, who took a great deal of pains in the consideration and drafting of their suggestions.

Circle gatherings.

82. The Educational Inspector gives an interesting account of the "circle gatherings" of teachers. After enumerating some of the classes of subjects discussed in these meetings, Mr. Mahajani continues: "Then a master teaches a class in some subject or other. His teaching is in some gatherings criticized, in others a more highly-paid master teaches the same subject and thus *indirectly* points out faults and supplies omissions," and "there is no doubt that the teachers' association and the circle gatherings have been doing immense good to the village schoolmasters, who, living for the greater part of the year in out-of-the-way places, are in danger of sinking to the level of the ignorant cultivators among whom they stay."

X.—Recommendations of the Education Commission.

83. Mr. Aitken in the report for the year 1888-89 claims that attention has been given to certain recommendations of the Education Commission which he enumerates. During the past year physical training has, I believe, received a considerable impulse; drilling has been brought into general use, and a scheme for the allotment of prizes for proficiency in gymnastics has been sanctioned. Conduct registers have been sanctioned in high schools, and inter-school rules drawn up.

The proposals for training teachers for middle school course have been sanctioned.

The number of aided indigenous schools has largely increased.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR BARRETT,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDICES.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE I.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year* 1889-90.

(*For details see* GENERAL TABLE III.)

Area and population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.			Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks
Total area in square miles.	No. of towns * and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17,711.	Towns .. 34 Villages 5,551	Males... 1,380,492 Females. 1,292,181	Institutions... For males..	...	...	26	1,096	1	1	1,124	7	7	1,138	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 20·3	
			Institutions... For females	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	...	...	45	·8	
	Total ..5,585	Total.. 2,672,673	Total ..	...	...	26	1,141	1	1	1,169	7	7	1,183	21·1	
			Scholars. Males ...	...	...	4,509	40,512	92	20	45,133	85	93	45,311	Male scholars to male population of school-going age † 21·8	
			Scholars. Females..	...	...	5	1,685	...	...	1,690	...	...	1,690	Female scholars to female population of school-going age † ·87	
			Total ...	...	...	4,514	42,197	92	20	46,823	85	93	47,001	11·7	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE No. II.—*Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year* 1889-90.

(*For details, see* GENERAL TABLE IV.)

—	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.§							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.§									Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.*		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on public instruction	
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training School.	All other special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For Males ...		...	77,567	2,27,124	9,494	...	3,14,185	...	22.168	32,187	9,046	44,436	8,619	6,603	1,23,059	4,47,452	
For Females		...		10,208	...		10,208										
Total ...	...	...	77,5 67	2.37,332	9,494	...	3,24,393	...	22,168	32,187	9,046	44,436	8,619	6,603	1,23,059	4,47,452	
2. [a] Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	24·1	39·9	3·8	...	67·9	...	8·9	12·5	3·6	6·5	...	·3	32·07	...	
[b] Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	..	...	·05	72·4	...	...	72·5	...	...	1·1	...	24	...	2·3	27·4	...	
[c] Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	...	...	1·3	86·1	...	...	87·5	...	...	...	...	12·4	...	..	12·4	...	
[d] Percentages* of total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	17·3	53·04	2·1	...	72·4	...	4·9	7·2	1·7	9·9	1·9	1·4	27·5	...	
3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.										
Departmental Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	14 1 10	2 14 0	110 6 3	...	4 9 8										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 0 8	2 9 7	...	...	2 4 0										
Total cost ...	...	...	18 5 9	6 4 1	110 6 3	...	7 5 6										
Municipal Schools.‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..										
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	3 0 4	...	...	3 0 4										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	6 2 8	...	...	6 2 8										
Aided Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	1 14 3	..	...	1 14 3										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	..	...	0 2 5		...	0 2 5										
Total cost ...		...	.	4 11 4	..	...	4 11 4										
Unaided Institutions ... Total cost ...	...	...	..	3 7 3	..	...	3 7 3										
All Institutions Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	..	14 1 10	2 1 4	110 6 3	...	3 11 9										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 0 8	1 14 0	...	...	1 15 3										
Total cost ...	...	...	18 5 9	3 14 9	110 6 3	...	7 9 5										

* The percentages required for 1 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7*a*, 7*b*, 7*c*, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE III.—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year* 1889-90.

Class of Institutions	Public Institutions: Under Public Management: Maintained by the Department: No of institutions	No of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards: No of institutions	No of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance	Maintained by Native States: No of institutions	No of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Under Private Management: Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards: No of institutions	No of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided: No of Institutions	No of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance	Grand Total of Public Institutions	Grand Total of scholars on the 31st of March	No. of scholars on the 31st of March learning: English	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed: Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans				Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27-a	27-b	27 c	27-d	27-e	27 f	27-g	28
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																																	
School Education, General — For Boys—English	26	a 4,514	4,224	3,344																	26	4,514	2,243	647	4,406		7	4,143	356	5	3	4,514	
Total	26	4,514	4,224	3,344																	26	4,514	2,243	647	4,406	.	7	4,143	356	5	3	4,514	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS																																	
For Boys	550	b 28,689	27,513	20,273	16	c 2,104	1 939	1,531				.	424	d 8,589	8,502	6,719	106	e 1,334	1,249	1,048	1,096	40,716	142	31	41,307		11	34,864	5,778	10	53	40,716	
For Girls	34	1,067	1 067	670	6	288	275	172					5	f 106	102	83					45	1,481	51		1,430	51	14	1,061	355		.	1,481	
Total	584	29,776	28,583	20,943	22	2,392	2,214	1,703					429	8,695	8,604	6,802	106	1,334	1,249	1,048	1,141	42,197	193	31	42,737	51	25	35,925	6,133	10	53	42,197	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION																																	
School Education, Special— Training Schools for Masters	1	g 92	86	74																	1	92		16	92			70	22	.	.	92	
Industrial Schools													1	20	20	20			.		1	20			20		10	5	5		..	20	
Total	1	92	86	74							.		1	20	20	20				..	2	112		16	112		10	75	27		.	112	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	611	34,382	32,893	24,361	22	2,392	2,214	1,703					430	8,715	8,624	6,822	106	1,334	1,249	1,048	1,169	46,823	2,436	694	47,255	51	42	40,143	6,516	15	56	46,823	229 girls in boys schools. 20 boys in girls schools.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 1.—ADVANCED TEACHING— (a) Arabic or Persian ...																					7	85	.	85	.		..	...	85	.		85	
2.—ELEMENTARY TEACHING—A vernacular only or mainly For Boys																					7	93			93	.			93			93	
Total																					14	178	.	85	93			.	178	..		178	229 total girls in boys' schools.
Grand Total																					1,183	47,001	2,436	779	47,348	51	42	40,143	6,694	15	56	47,001	20 „ boys in girls' schools.

a. Excludes 2 pupil teachers attending the Anglo-Marathi School at Mehkar and includes 5 girls
b Includes 154 girls and excludes 14 pupil teachers attending four of the primary schools.
Do 1 girl.
d. Do. 66 girls.
e. Includes 3 girls.
f. Do. 20 boys.
g. Do. 16 pupil-teachers attending other institutions.

General Table IV.—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

Objects of Expenditure.	Public															
	Under Public Management.															
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.								
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.
1	2-a	2-b	2-c	2-d	2-e	2-f	2	3-a	3-b	3-c	3-d	3-e	3-f	3	4-a	4-b
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools.																
School Education, General. — For Boys—English ...	59,635	66	120	16,935	811	...	77,567	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	59,635	66	120	16,935	811	...	77,56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Primary Schools ...																
For Boys	81,257	68,504	316	20,472	729	...	1,71,278	...	4,349	5621	1,379	...	...	11,349	...	...
„ Girls	975	5,471	140	893	75	..	7,554	...	865	1,071	373	...	...	2,309	...	...
Total ...	82,232	73,975	456	21,365	804	...	1,78,832	...	5,214	6,692	1,752	.	..	13,658	...	...
School Education.—Special.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools for Masters.	9,494	...	...	...	...	..	9,494	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,494	..	...	...		..	9,494	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	a 1,319	...	...	...	...	...	1,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools ...	7,727	...	...	...	...	.	7,727	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	16,230	26,463	1,123	...	620	..	44,436	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only.)	...	...	...	7,682	365	...	8,047	...	...	...	572	...	...	572	...	...
Miscellaneous	(b) 771	(c) 2,571	...	1,615	287	...	5,244	...	...	...	1,359	...	...	1,359	...	...
Total ...	26,047	29,034	1,123	9,297	1,272	.	66,773	...	...	...	1,931	..	..	1,931	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1,77,408	1,03,075	1,699	47,597	2,887	..	3,32,666	...	5,214	6,692	3,683	...	..	15,589	...	..

a Scholarships in the Arts Colleges of the Bombay Presidency.
b Includes—

	Rs.
Printing	341
Book Depot .	384
Stationery char ...	46
Total ..	771

TION.

in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1889-90.

Institutions.																					
Maintained by Native States.					Under Private Management.										Total Expenditure from					Grand Total.
					Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
4-c	4-d	4-e	4-f	4	5-a	5-b	5-c	5-d	5-e	5-f	5	6-a	6-b	6-c	6	7-a	7-b	7-c	7-d	7-e	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	59,635	66	120	16,935	811	77,567
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	59,635	66	120	16,935	811	77,567
...	...	...	...	...	16,272	720	610	22,005	574	...	40,181	4,230	86	...	4,316	97,520	7[illegible],573	6,547	48,080	1,389	2,27,124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	209	...	345	...	...	..	..	975	,336	1,211	1,402	284	10,208
...	...	...	...	...	16,272	720	610	22,141	783	...	40,526	4,230	86	...	4,316	98,504	79,909	7,758	49,488	1,673	2,37,332
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,494	...		...	...	9,494
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	9,494	...	...	...	...	9,494
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	22,168	...	...	...	...	22,168
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,950	1,237	..	...	...	32,187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,319	...	...	...	...	1,319
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7,727	.	...	...	...	7,727
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,230	26,463	1,123	...	620	44,436
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		8,254	365	8,619
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	771	2,571		2,974	287	6,603
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	79,165	30,271	1,123	11,228	1,272	1,23,059
...	...	...	...	...	16,272	720	610	22,141	783	.	40,526	4,230	86	.	4,316	2,46,798	1,10,246	9,001	77,651	3,756	4,47,452

(c) Includes:—

	Rs.
Pensionary allowances	1,582
Clerks in Deputy Commissioner's office.	600
Chief office establishment .. .	388
Total ..	2,570

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE V.— *Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year* 1889-90.

Class of Schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys —Departmental—English	26	4,514	443	...	443	1,802	...	1,802	880	...	880	519	...	519	865	5	870	4,509	5	4,514
Total ...	26	4,514	443	...	443	1,802	...	1,802	880	...	880	519	...	519	865	5	870	4,509	5	4,514
Total Secondary Schools ..	26	4,514	443	...	443	1,802	...	1,802	880	...	880	519	...	519	865	5	870	4,509	5	4,514
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys ... Departmental ...	550	28,689	...	...	...	1,152	...	1,152	8,262	7	8,269	5,747	20	5,767	13,374	127	13,501	28,535	154	28,689
For Boys ... Municipal ..	16	2,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	...	698	445	...	445	960	1	961	2,103	1	2,104
For Boys ... Aided	425	8609	...	...	...	22	...	22	1,895	4	1,899	1,885	4	1,889	4,741	58	4,799	8,543	66	8,609
For Boys ... Unaided ...	106	1,334	...	...	...	5	...	5	156	...	156	212	...	212	958	3	961	1,331	3	1,334
Total ..	1,097	40,736	...	...	...	1179	...	1,179	11,011	11	11,022	8,289	24	8,313	20,033	189	20,222	40,512	224	40,736
For Girls ... Departmental ..	34	1,087	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	184	184	...	191	191	...	686	686	...	1,087	1,087
For Girls ... Municipal ..	6	288	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	62	62	...	40	40	...	180	180	...	288	288
For Girls ... Aided... ...	5	106	...	...	...	14	30	44	2	22	24	2	11	13	2	23	25	20	86	106
Total ...	45	1,481	...	...	...	14	62	76	2	268	270	2	242	244	2	889	891	20	1,461	1,481
Total Primary Schools ...	1,142	42,217	..	...	...	1,193	62	1,255	11,013	279	11292	8,291	266	8,557	20,035	1,078	21,113	40,532	1,685	42,217
Grand Total ..	1,168	46,731	443	...	443	2,995	62	3,057	11,893	279	12,172	8,810	266	9,076	20,900	1,083	21,983	45,041	1,690	46,731

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the results of prescribed Examinations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year* 1889-90.

Nature of Examination	No. of institutions sending examinees.				No. of examinees.					No. passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.			
	Iinstitutions under public management	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions	Other institutions.	Private students	Total.	Institutions under public management	Aided institutions	Other institutions	Private students	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus	Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16-a	16-b	16-c	16-d
Schools of General Educations.																		
Matriculation—Boys ...	2	...	...	2	31	...	...	...	31	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	16	1
Schools of Special Instruction.																		
Training School Examination for Masters ... Upper.	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	14	7
Training School Examination for Masters ... Lower.					56*	...	...	...	56	37†	...	...	..	37	...	...	30	7
School of Art Examination.	3‡	...	...	3	75	...	...	...	75	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	11	1

* Includes 18 pupil teachers attending Government schools for General Education.
† Includes 7 do do. do
‡ Bombay, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy's School of Arts Examination for Certificates.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VII.—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year* 1889-90.

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction. In institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions maintained by The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction. In institutions maintained by Municipal Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions maintained by The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
												Rs.			Rs.							Rs	Rs.	R	R	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
SECONDARY SCHOOL.																																
School Education, General. — For Boys—English												66			66															120	186	
Total												66			66												120			120	186	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS																																
For Boys												63,504	4,349	720	72,573	16	2,104	1,939	1,531		5,621	4,349	1,379			11,349	316		610	6,547	80,120	
For Girls												5,471	865		6,336	6	288	275	172		1,071	865	373			2,309	140			1,211	7,547	
Total												73,975	5,214	720	79,909	22	2,392	2,214	1,703		6,692	5,214	1,752			13,658	456		610	7,758	87,667	
Inspection												1,237			1,237																1,237	
Buildings												26,463			26,463													1,123		1,123	27,586	
Furniture and apparatus (special grant only)																							572			572						
Miscellaneous												2,571			2,571								1,359			1,359					2,571	
Total												30,271			30,271								1,931			1,931		1,123		1,123	31,394	
Grand Total												1,04,312	5,214	720	1,10,246	22	2,392	2,214	1,703		6,692	5,214	3,683			15,589	576	1,123	610	9,001	1,19,247	

AKOLA,
12*th June* 1890.

ARTHUR BARRETT,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 3641, *dated Hyderabad Residency, the 8th November* 1890.

Read—

The report on public instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1889-90.

ORDER.

Mr. Arthur Barrett, of the Bombay Educational Department, who officiated as Director of Public Instruction during nine months of 1889-90, has prepared an interesting account of the year's work; and his report has been punctually submitted.

Paragraphs 6 and 7 of the report.

2. *Income of the department.*—The Director observes—"The total income of the year was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,06,563, which noticeable decrease is principally owing to the much smaller amount of collections on account of Educational Cess Fund shown this year." The Commissioner, in paragraph 3 of his review, notices the decrease "as due apparently to some different plan of crediting receipts from the educational cess." It has now been ascertained from the Comptroller that the actual credit to the department from the educational cess during the year amounted to Rs. 1,04,732-2-9, but that, pending final adjustment, these figures had only been communicated to Deputy Commissioners and not to the Director, and that they therefore find no place in the latter's report. The final adjustment for every year is usually made in the October following its close, and heads of departments are then informed of the results, but in 1889 the adjustment was made in March, and thus the Director was able to include the final figures in his last report. In future the Comptroller will communicate all assignments to the Director as they are made; and the Resident hopes that, if any important variation in the receipts occurs, the Director will endeavour to elucidate it before submitting his report.

The total income of the department really amounted to Rs. 4,45,214 10-6 as against Rs. 4,28,266-6-11 in 1888-89, and the receipts from the educational cess rose from Rs. 1,02,587-6-5 to Rs. 1,04,732-2-9.

Paragraph 10 of the report.

3. *Popular contributions.*—The Resident regrets the falling-off in popular contributions recorded in paragraph 10 of the report, which can hardly be attributed to any scarcity of rain. He agrees, however, with the Commissioner that Tahsildars should not use their influence to obtain subscriptions. Asking for subscriptions is a delicate operation, especially where the agricultural population is concerned, and, if it is to be undertaken, it should be by the Deputy Commissioner. A Tahsildar is apt to use improper pressure, as occurred in a recent instance in the Wun District when subscriptions towards the upkeep of the dispensaries were obtained from all land-owners in the form of a percentage of land revenue.

The Resident desires that his thanks may be conveyed to Mr. Kashirao Parshuram for his public spirit in accommodating part of the Daryapur school free of charge.

Paragraph 12 of the report.

4. *Expenditure from educational cess on original works.*—The amount of work done on educational buildings is disappointing when it is considered that out of a budget grant of Rs. 51,500 only Rs. 26,463-2-8 have been utilised. The causes of this failure, though not given in the present report or review, have been partially explained in the Local Fund Report for the year. In Buldana a lapse occurred of Rs. 8,000 through the carelessness of a clerk in mislaying the esti-

mates of seven school-houses, in consequence of which they were not sanctioned till too late in the year to admit of the allotment being fully expended. In the Amraoti District the unexpended balance amounted to over Rs. 2,000, owing partly to the failure of some Public Works contractors and partly to want of energy on the part of the Local Fund Overseer. In Basim and Wun Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively could not be utilised because the estimates were received too late by the Public Works Department. In Ellichpur the plan of the Daryapur school, to which Rs. 1,700 had been assigned, was condemned too late in the year to admit of a fresh plan and estimate being framed. These explanations, if such they can be called, are extremely unsatisfactory.

Paragraph 20 of the report.

5. *Visits of district officers to schools.*—The Resident sees with dissatisfaction that, in spite of his remarks in paragraph 4 of his review of the preceding report, there has been a still further falling-off in the number of visits paid to schools in their districts by civil officers below the grade of Deputy Commissioner. If district officers do not display interest in schools, the cause of education must inevitably suffer; and the Resident must ask Deputy Commissioners to insist that this important duty is not neglected by their subordinates.

Paragraph 22 of the report.

6. *School committees.*—While acknowledging the services rendered by the school committees and individuals whose names are mentioned in paragraph 22 of the report, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick is sorry to find that apathy continues to be shown by some local bodies. In the case of the Anglo-Vernacular school quoted by the Director, the Resident would have hoped that men who had received sufficient education to read a newspaper would have shown better taste and more sense.

Paragraph 23 of the report.

7. *University students.*—The Resident would be glad if the Director would in future endeavour to obtain information as to what ultimately becomes of students who go up to the university. A record of this is kept in some other provinces, and is of considerable interest.

Paragraph 27 of the report.

8. *Results of the examination of the lower classes.*—On the subject of the examination of high school classes under the 10th, 9th, and 8th standards, the Director remarks—"Out of the 'prizes' (!) awarded to these classes, Amraoti gained 17 and Akola 8." From this and what precedes the Resident gathers that the prizes were awarded, though not deserved. If that is so, the system should be changed, as there ought always to be a power to withhold a prize when it is not merited.

Paragraph 29 of the report.

9. *Boarding houses.*—From his remarks in a letter on the subject of boarding houses, Mr. Barrett seemed so little hopeful about the success of the prefect system, which he considered inapplicable to Berar, that the Resident accepted the Commissioner's suggestion that the attempt to establish it should be dropped. But if the Director thinks it worth trying further in the two high schools at Amraoti and Akola, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will be well pleased to see it tried further.

Paragraph 37 of the report.

10. *Proportion of schools to towns and villages.*—The Resident agrees in the suggestion of the Commissioner, made in paragraph 6 of the review, that, having regard to the amount that remains to be done in the way of establishing new primary schools, a working plan to cover a series of years should be prepared by the Director, showing the educational requirements and resources of each district. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick also desires that a supplementary statement may be added to the annual report, showing for each district the total number of villages, the number of villages of more than 300 inhabitants which are more than two miles distant from a school, the number more than three miles distant and so on. The average number of square miles to each school is already given in paragraph 5 of the report.

11. *Classification of pupils by race.*—The percentages of the entire school population of the province which belong to the different classes or castes, as given in the seventh paragraph of Mr. Plowden's review, are interesting so far as they go, but, in order to understand the position fully, it is necessary to look to the details for different descriptions of schools, as given in paragraph 49 of the report. From these it will be seen that, if the Brahmins, who amount only to 2·4 per cent. of the entire population of the province, form an extraordinarily high percentage (14·3) of the entire school population, they form a much more extraordinarily high percentage of the population of the schools of the higher grades, amounting to 40·2 per cent. in the middle schools and to no less than 68·8 per cent. in the high schools.

Paragraph 49 of the report.

It is gratifying to find that the Muhammadans, who have the reputation of neglecting to avail themselves of our system of education, and who represent only 7 per cent. of the entire population of the province, form 16·2 per cent. of the school population. At the same time it will be seen that the largeness of this percentage arises chiefly from the numbers of Muhammadans in primary schools. The percentages of Muhammadans in high and middle schools (9·2 and 7·7), though satisfactory as being higher than the percentage of Muhammadans in the whole population, are comparatively much smaller. These differences are worth noting, though the Resident believes they are only in accordance with what is commonly observed elsewhere.

12. *Drawing.*—The Director, in discussing the numbers of candidates who passed the first grade examination of the Bombay School of Art, questions the wisdom of compelling "boys to learn drawing if they show no natural talent for it." The answer to this seems to be that in the case of native boys, who are not likely to have a taste of this sort discovered in their own homes, the only way of discovering whether they have such a taste or not is to *attempt* to teach them at school.

Paragraph 63 of the report.

13. *Special classes.*—In view of the Director's report on the Anglican school at Yeotmal, the average daily attendance at which is only 12, the Resident directs that the school committee be warned that, unless better results are shown at the next examination, the Resident will consider the advisability of withdrawing the monthly grant of Rs. 65 which is at present made to the school.

Paragraph 67 of the report.

14. *Low-caste pupils.*—The Resident agrees with Mr. Plowden in thinking that it is impossible to run counter to the feelings of the people and make high caste pupils associate with low caste. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will, therefore, be prepared to entertain proposals for the institution of special schools for the low castes, more especially as the Director reports that many of them show a special aptitude for learning.

Paragraph 71 of the report.

(By order.)

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Secretary for Berar.